

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 321 842

PS 018 851

AUTHOR Hobbs, Frank; Lippman, Laura
TITLE Children's Well-Being: An International Comparison. A Report of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. One Hundred First Congress, Second Session together with Additional Minority Views. Committee Print.
INSTITUTION Congress of the U.S., Washington, DC. House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.
PUB DATE Mar 90
NOTE 143p.; This document consists almost entirely of a reprint of a report prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Republican minority views are appended (p.137-149).
AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 052-070-06673-3, \$4.75).
PUB TYPE Legal/Legislative/Regulatory Materials (090) -- Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Child Health; *Children; Comparative Analysis; Demography; Divorce; Educational Attainment; *Family Characteristics; Global Approach; *Individual Characteristics; Labor Force; Marriage; Socioeconomic Status; Statistical Data; Tables (Data); *Well Being; Youth Employment
IDENTIFIERS Congress 101st; Family Formation

ABSTRACT

This report presents international statistics on the status of children and families, and thus updates a 1988 fact sheet containing international comparisons of public policies promoting the well-being of children and families. Included in the report are data on basic demographic trends, family composition and marital dissolution, the economic status of children, health, education, labor force participation, and family formation. The report indicates that children in the United States are frequently at greater risk than children in other developed countries for social, economic, and health problems. The greatest disparities are in the number of children affected by divorce, youth homicide, child poverty rates, infant mortality, and teenage pregnancy. In some instances, such as births to unmarried women, demographic and social changes in other western countries over the last two decades closely parallel those in the U.S. Some conditions of U.S. children, such as youth suicide and unemployment rates, are similar or less troublesome than conditions in other industrialized countries. The text is followed by a glossary. A total of 147 references are cited. An appendix provides 31 tables which offer international comparisons of various demographic categories. (RH)

The ERIC Facility has assigned this document for processing to:

In our judgment, this document is also of interest to the Clearinghouses noted to the right. Indexing should reflect their special points of view.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

101st Congress
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

A REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

together with

ADDITIONAL MINORITY VIEWS



MARCH 1990

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Printed for the use of the
Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1990

27-883

ED321842

PS 018851

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

GEORGE MILLER, California, *Chairman*

WILLIAM LEHMAN, Florida
PATRICIA SCHROEDER, Colorado
LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, Louisiana
MATTHEW F. McHUGH, New York
TED WEISS, New York
BERYL ANTHONY, Jr., Arkansas
BARBARA BOXER, California
SANDER M. LEVIN, Michigan
BRUCE A. MORRISON, Connecticut
J. ROY ROWLAND, Georgia
GERRY SIKORSKI, Minnesota
ALAN WHEAT, Missouri
MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ, California
LANE EVANS, Illinois
RICHARD J. DURBIN, Illinois
DAVID E. SKAGGS, Colorado
BILL SARPALIUS, Texas

THOMAS J. BLILEY, Jr., Virginia
FRANK R. WOLF, Virginia
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH, Nevada
RON PACKARD, California
J. DENNIS HASTERT, Illinois
CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY, Louisiana
CURT WELDON, Pennsylvania
LAMAR S. SMITH, Texas
PETER SMITH, Vermont
JAMES T. WALSH, New York
RONALD K. MACHTLEY, Rhode Island
TOMMY F. ROBINSON, Arkansas

COMMITTEE STAFF

KARABELLE PIZZIGATI, *Staff Director*
JILL KAGAN, *Deputy Staff Director*
DENNIS G. SMITH, *Minority Staff Director*
CAROL M. STATUTO, *Minority Deputy Staff Director*

(II)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	ix
INTRODUCTION	3
REGIONAL DEFINITIONS AND COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS	7
HIGHLIGHTS	9
DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN BY WORLD REGION	15
Figure	
1. Number of Children and Youth, by Region: 1990 . . .	17
2. Percent of Total Population Ages 0 to 24 Years, by Region: 1990, 2000, and 2010	18
3. Percent Change in Child and Youth Population, by Region: 1990 to 2010	19
4. Median Age, by Region: 1990, 2000, and 2010	20
5. Child Dependency Ratio, by Region: 1990, 2000, and 2010	21
6. Total Fertility Rate, by Region: 1990, 2000, and 2010	22
7. Percent Share of World Births, by Region: 1990 . . .	23
8. Infant Mortality Rate, by Region: 1990 and 2000 . . .	24
9. Infant Deaths as Percent of All Regional Deaths: 1990	25
10. Life Expectancy at Birth, by Region: 1990 and 2000	26
CHILDREN IN FAMILIES	27
Figure	
11. Percent of Households by Type: Selected Years, 1982 to 1988	29
12. Single-Parent Families as Percent of Family Households with Children: Selected Years, 1982 to 1988	30
13. Percentage of Children in Single-Parent Families: 1960 to 1986	31
14. Household Size: Circa 1980	32
15. Percent of Households by Number of Children: Circa 1980	33

16. Divorce Rates: 1986	34
17. Child Involvement in Divorce: Circa 1980	35
ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILDREN	37
Figure	
18. Ratio of Adjusted Disposable Income to National Mean for Families with Children: Circa 1980	39
19. Poverty Among Children, by Family Type: Circa 1980	40
20. Poverty Among Families with Children: Circa 1980	41
21. Earnings of Poor Families with Children Before Taxes and Transfers: Circa 1980	42
22. Government Transfers to Poor Families with Children: Circa 1980	43
HEALTH	45
Figure	
23. Infant Mortality Rate: 1986	47
24. Infant Mortality Rate, by Sex: 1986	48
25. Percent of Total Infant Deaths Occurring on the First Day of Life: 1982	49
26. Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases as Percentage of Total AIDS Cases: 1989	50
27. Percentage of Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases Due to Parent-Child Transmission: 1989	50
28. Youth Abortions as a Percent of Total Legal Abortions: Circa 1983	52
29. Percent of Total Births With Low Birth Weight: Circa 1983	53
30. Violent Deaths as Percent of Total Youth Deaths, by Sex: Circa 1986	54
31. Youth Suicide Rate, Ages 15 to 24 Years, by Sex: Circa 1986	55
32. Male Youth Homicide Rate, Ages 15 to 24 Years: Circa 1986	56
33. Male Youth Motor Vehicle Accident Death Rate, Ages 15 to 24 Years: Circa 1986	57
34. Fat per Capita per Day: 1983-85	58
35. Physicians per 10,000 Population: Circa 1985	59

EDUCATION 61

Figure

36. Public Expenditure on Education as Percent of GNP: 1984	63
37. Pupil/Teacher Ratios at First and Third Levels: 1984	64
38. Percent of Children and Youth Enrolled in School: Selected Years, 1975 to 1981	65
39. Percentage of Youth Completing at Least Primary School, by Sex: Circa 1980	66
40. Percentage of Youth and Adults Completing at Least Primary School: Circa 1980	67

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT 69

Figure

41. Percent Economically Active Youth: 1987	71
42. Percent Economically Active Youth, by Sex: 1987 ...	72
43. Percent Economically Active Youth, by Broad Sector, Japan, Norway, and U.S.: 1960 and 1980	73
44. Percent of Economically Active Youth and Adults in Agriculture, Industry, and Services: Circa 1980	74
45. Percent of Economically Active Youth in Services, by Sex: Circa 1980	76
46. Percent Unemployed, Total and Youth Population: 1987	77
47. Percent of Economically Active Youth Unemployed, by Sex: 1987	78
48. Youth Unemployment as Percent of Total Unemployment: 1987	79

FAMILY FORMATION 81

Figure

49. Marital Status of Young Adults, Ages 20 to 24, by Sex: Circa 1981	83
50. Percent of Female Population Never Married, Ages 15-24: 1980-1981	84
51. Percent of Independent Youth, Ages 15 to 24, Living Alone: Circa 1980	85
52. Median Age at Marriage: Circa 1981	86
53. Median Age of Mother at First Birth: Selected Years, 1980 to 1985	87

54. Fertility Rates for Women, Ages 20 to 24: Selected Years, 1980 to 1985	88
55. Percent of Total Births to Unmarried Women: 1960 to 1986	89
56. Fertility Rates for Women, Ages 15 to 19: Selected Years, 1980 to 1985	90
57. Teenage Pregnancy Rates: Circa 1983	91
GLOSSARY	93
APPENDIX A - STATISTICAL TABLES	97
 Table 9	
1. Total, Child, and Youth Population, by Region and Selected Countries: 1990, 2000, and 2010	99
2. Median Age, by Region and Selected Countries: 1990, 2000, and 2010	100
3. Child Dependency Ratio, by Region and Selected Countries: 1990, 2000, and 2010	100
4. Total Fertility Rate, by Region and Selected Countries: 1990, 2000, and 2010	101
5. Infant Mortality Rate, by Region and Selected Countries: 1990, 2000, and 2010	101
6. Life Expectancy at Birth, by Region and Selected Countries: 1990, 2000, and 2010	102
7. Households with Children as Percent of All Households and Family Households with Children, Selected Countries: Selected Years, 1982 to 1988	103
8. Percentage of Children in Single-Parent Families, Selected Countries: 1960 to 1986	104
9. Percent of Households by Number of Children, Selected Countries: Circa 1980	104
10. Marriage and Divorce Rates, Selected Countries: 1986	105
11. Ratio of Adjusted Disposable Income to National Mean for Families with Children, by Age of Family Head, Selected Countries: Circa 1980	105
12. Indicators of the Economic Status of Children, Selected Countries: Circa 1980	106
13. Infant Mortality Rates, by Sex, Selected Countries: 1986	107
14. Infant Deaths, by Age at Death and Sex, Selected Countries: 1982	108

15. Total and Pediatric AIDS Cases, and Pediatric Cases by Transmission Group, Selected Countries: 1989	110
16. Legally Induced Abortions, by Age, Selected Countries: Circa 1983	110
17. Violent Deaths to Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years, by Cause and Sex, Selected Countries: Circa 1986	111
18. Suicide, Homicide, and Motor Vehicle Accident Death Rates for Youth, Ages 15 to 24 Years, by Sex, Selected Countries: Circa 1986	112
19. Food Supply Indicators, by Region and Selected Countries: 1983-85	112
20. Physicians and Physicians per 10,000 Population, Selected Countries: Selected Years, 1981 to 1986 ...	113
21. Total Education Expenditure as a Percent of Gross National Product and as a Percent of Total Government Expenditure, Selected Countries: 1970 to 1985	113
22. Number of Pupils per Teacher at the First, Second, and Third Levels of Schooling, Selected Countries: 1970 to 1985	114
23. Total and Economically Active Youth Population and Percent Economically Active, by Sex, Selected Countries: 1987	115
24. Youth and Adult Economically Active Population, by Broad Industry Group and Sex, Selected Countries: Circa 1981	116
25. Total and Youth Unemployment, by Sex, Selected Countries: 1987	118
26. Marital Status of Young Adults, Ages 20-24, by Sex Selected Countries: Circa 1981	119
27. Percent of Youth Population Never Married, by Age and Sex, Selected Countries: 1980 or 1981	119
28. Median Age at Marriage and Median Age of Mother at First Birth, Selected Countries: Selected Years, 1980 to 1985	120
29. Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Women Ages 15-19 and 20-24 and Total Fertility Rates, Selected Countries: Selected Years, 1980 to 1985	120
30. Percent of Total Births to Unmarried Women, Selected Countries: 1960 to 1986	121
31. Fertility, Abortion and Pregnancy Rates for Women Ages 15-19, Selected Countries: Circa 1983	121

REFERENCES	123
ADDITIONAL MINORITY VIEWS	137

FOREWORD

Children the world over fare best when nurtured, protected, and given every opportunity for health and achievement. They all have needs for family, schooling, health care, and economic security. This report suggests that these goals are not obtained simply by virtue of a nation's high gross national product or low trade deficit. In fact, when comparing developed countries, economic strength can be a weak predictor of child success or even survival.

In 1988, in an effort to better understand the relationship between a nation's policies and the status of its children, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families issued an initial fact sheet, based on expert testimony presented to the Committee, containing international comparisons of public policies promoting the well-being of children and families.

This timely report, Children's Well-Being: An International Comparison, expands on those original findings and describes the social and economic conditions that children and youth face in selected countries. Prepared by the Center for International Research at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the report presents the most comparable available international data on children from a wide variety of developed nations.

The report indicates that when compared with children in other developed countries, children in the United States are frequently at greater risk for a host of social, economic, and health problems. In some cases our problems are more severe than, but not qualitatively different from, those in other industrialized countries. The greatest disparities are in the number of children affected by divorce, youth homicide, and along with Australia, child poverty rates. The U.S. also has higher rates of infant mortality and teenage pregnancy.

In some instances, demographic and social changes in

other western industrialized countries over the last two decades, such as births to unmarried women, closely parallel shifts in the U.S. The current U.S. conditions for children, such as youth suicide and unemployment rates, are similar, or even less troublesome, than in other industrialized countries.

Most of the public policy issues that Congress addresses today to resolve, maintain, or enhance these social conditions are not characteristic of the U.S. alone. When the issue under discussion is shared among other nations, we can learn a great deal from their dilemmas and successes.

A success in one political environment may not be easily transferred across boundaries to a dissimilar political environment, but we can glean new ideas and apply successes in our own cultural context. One might look, for example, to Canada, Australia, and even some European countries with recent immigrant influxes, which have many economic and demographic indicators in common with the U.S. Comparisons between diverse populations and cultures often raise considerable skepticism, but the fact that some of these countries experience better outcomes for children and youth than we see in the U.S. warrants further exploration.

On the other hand, some issues unique to the U.S. require that we look honestly at the distinctive conditions here that have produced it, and design effective solutions or approaches.

International communications, more rapid and advanced than ever before, such as Cable TV in Beijing and the fax machine in Borneo, suggest that the world truly is becoming a global community. And, given the dramatic and far-reaching political, social and economic change around the world, understanding the effects of such changes on children and the families in which they live, as well as on future policy decisions, becomes critically important.

These carefully analyzed and comparable measures of child health and well-being around the world, especially the findings which suggest that children in the U.S. are frequently

at greater risk for poor economic, social and health outcomes, may raise more questions than they answer.

Consequently, it is our hope that this report will generate more discussion about our own policies and provoke greater examination of opportunities for success among industrialized countries. As evidenced by their more frequent positive outcomes for children, this report suggests other industrialized countries have made children a higher national priority, and we should reevaluate our own nation's priorities and enhance the value we place on our children and families.

(Signed)

GEORGE MILLER,
Chairman
WILLIAM LEHMAN
PATRICIA SCHROEDER
LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS
MATTHEW F. McHUGH
TED WEISS
BERYL ANTHONY, JR.
BARBARA BOXER
SANDER M. LEVIN
BRUCE A. MORRISON
J. ROY ROWLAND
GERRY SIKORSKI
ALAN WHEAT
MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ
LANE EVANS
RICHARD J. DURBIN
DAVID E. SKAGGS
BILL SARPALIUS

THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.,
Ranking Minority Member
FRANK R. WOLF
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH
RON PACKARD
J. DENNIS HASTERT
CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY
CURT WELDON
LAMAR S. SMITH
PETER SMITH
JAMES T. WALSH
RONALD K. MACHTLEY
TOMMY F. ROBINSON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee wishes to thank the Center for International Research, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce for compiling this report. Their preparation of this report was made possible by Interagency Agreement No. 3-Y01-HD-8-1235-01 between the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, and the Bureau of the Census.

The Committee also wishes to thank Ann Rosewater, the former staff director, for her foresight, inspiration, and guidance during the development of this report.

**CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING:
AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON**

by

**Frank Hobbs
Laura Lippman**

**U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Center for International Research**

February 1990

**This report was supported by and prepared under an
interagency agreement with the National Institute
of Child Health and Human Development.**

(1)

INTRODUCTION

Demographic and social change swept through the developed world between 1965 and 1990 that deeply affected the world of children. Changes occurred in the composition of their families; the family income and public resources available to them; their risk of death, illness, or injury; the level of education they were likely to attain; the number and types of jobs available to them; and in the way they formed their own families. This report presents comparable data on the current status of children and youth in each of these areas for the United States and other selected countries, providing a comparative perspective on the well-being of youth in the United States.

Countries that are similar economically and in many cases, politically, could be expected to produce similar environments and outcomes for children and youth, yet this is not the case. Major differences are found between the United States and the other countries. These findings raise serious public policy and research questions.

The status of children in the United States compared with that of other countries has recently been brought to the national agenda. This report contributes to that public debate by presenting findings from a new, rich source of data - the International Data Base on the Health and Well-Being of Children (Youth Data Base) - housed at the Center for International Research at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Other sources of data used in this report include census and statistical sources from individual countries, and international statistical compendia collected by international organizations, and the Luxembourg Income Study (a set of comparable data derived from national household surveys conducted around 1980).

This report presents comparable international statistics on the status of children and families in the following areas: basic

demographic trends; family composition and marital dissolution; the economic status of children; health; education; labor force participation; and family formation. In this first attempt, broad indicators of the basic well-being of children and families based on national statistics are presented. National level statistics enable comparisons between children and families in countries as a whole, but mask disparities between ethnic groups and among regions within countries. At times, to ensure comparability and availability of data for as many countries as possible, recency of data has been sacrificed. However, projections illustrating future trends in basic demographic indicators are presented.

The countries are classified by development categories according to the United Nations' scheme. The "developed" countries include all of North America and Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. The "developing" countries include Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America, and Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand).

The developed countries selected for analysis in this report have been chosen for their comparability with the United States demographically and economically, and for the quality of the data available. The specific developed countries studied in this report are: the United States, Australia, Canada, France, West Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. The following developing countries have been included for the purpose of comparison with the developed countries when data were available: the People's Republic of China, India, Israel, and Mexico.

The first section of the report outlines basic worldwide demographic trends on a regional basis as a framework within which to place levels of demographic indicators in the developed world. The regional indicators provided for North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union in this section are representative of those for individual developed countries discussed in later sections. Likewise, the regional indicators for Asia, Africa, and Latin America are representative of those found in individual developing countries in these regions. Data for individual countries may be found in the appendix tables. In the remaining sections, data are presented for individual countries, selected for

their ability to represent the range found among the countries studied, and limited by the availability of data. Data on every topic were not available for every country, but a representative sample was strived for in every case. The discussion of the data, therefore, is limited to the countries analyzed in this study, and does not refer to all developed or developing countries.

The data presented have been chosen for quality and consistency by Census Bureau analysts. However, whenever statistics from different countries are compared, problems of comparability inevitably arise because of differences in definitions of demographic concepts (see Glossary). For example, households and families are defined differently by many of the countries analyzed. For this report, household-based statistics have been used because they are more widely available and comparable across countries. Countries differ in their definitions of children, and the age limits used in defining children and economically active youth. Countries also differ in their treatment of unmarried cohabiting couples; they may be classified as married, single, or "other" depending on how they respond to census and survey questions. These inconsistencies with the data have been resolved to the extent possible by using common definitions in the data presented. When unresolvable differences in definitions remained, they have been noted in the appendix tables.

International statistics on children are limited in two additional respects. First, they are obtained from national data collection agencies which habitually collect and present data with the householder rather than the child as the point of reference. Clearly, when data are presented from a child's perspective, a fuller understanding of children's living conditions emerges. This suggests the need to collect and analyze child-based statistics in addition to those based on households, so that a more focused understanding of changes in the well-being of children may be gained. Second, the development of information systems often lags behind the emergence of social issues or change. To the extent that data on these phenomena are not collected by current information systems, their magnitude is unknown. For example, internationally comparable statistics on child abuse, homeless youth, and substance abuse are currently unavailable, and thus are

not presented, though these are issues of great concern. Likewise, information is lacking on the extent of new family structures that have not yet even been defined, but are of great consequence to children. As new information systems evolve, these changes to the world of children may be captured.

REGIONAL DEFINITIONS AND COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS

Classification of the world regions used in this report is according to the United Nations' scheme. Under this classification, 163 countries or areas are developing and 45 are developed.

Developing countries. This category includes all the countries of Africa, Latin America, Asia (excluding Japan), and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

Developed countries. Includes all of North America, Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

Africa. Includes the 56 countries or areas of Africa.

Asia. Includes the 44 countries or areas of Asia.

Europe. Includes the 36 countries or areas of Europe.

Latin America. Includes the 45 countries or areas of Latin America (including the Caribbean).

North America. Includes 5 countries or areas, Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the United States.

Oceania. Includes 21 countries or areas. Although not shown on figures in the Demographic Overview of Children by World Region, Oceania data are included in world totals.

Soviet Union. Shown separately in this report, including the Demographic Overview of Children by World Region.

The following country abbreviations are used on the figures of this report.

AUS - AUSTRALIA
CAN - CANADA

CHI - CHINA
FRA - FRANCE
FRG - FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (WEST
GERMANY)
HUN - HUNGARY
IND - INDIA
ISR - ISRAEL
ITA - ITALY
JPN - JAPAN
MEX - MEXICO
NOR - NORWAY
SOV - SOVIET UNION
SWE - SWEDEN
U.K. - UNITED KINGDOM
U.S. - UNITED STATES

HIGHLIGHTS

YOUTH POPULATION HIGH; DEMOGRAPHICS DIFFER STRIKINGLY AMONG WORLD REGIONS

- Today's world child and youth population (2.8 billion) exceeds the total world population of just 26 years ago. Young people under age 25 years constitute more than half (52 percent) of the world's population.
- Among the world's youth population, 61 percent live in Asia, 25 percent in Africa and Latin America, and 14 percent in Europe, North America, and the Soviet Union combined.
- By 2010, the population ages 0 to 24 years will be less than half of the total population in each of the world's regions except Africa, where it will be over 60 percent.
- In 1990, 60 percent of the world's births will be in Asia, 20 percent in Africa, and 20 percent in Europe, Latin America, North America, and the Soviet Union combined.
- About 10 million babies -- more than 1,000 every hour -- will die in the world this year. Of the 1,000 babies dying hourly, about 970 were born in a developing country.
- By 2010, on average, the women of the world will bear fewer than three children. This year, total fertility rates are already below population replacement levels in many countries of Europe and North America.

IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES STUDIED, HOUSEHOLDS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE NO CHILDREN, AND U.S. CHILDREN LESS LIKELY TO LIVE WITH TWO PARENTS

- Fewer than half of all households in most developed countries have children.

- Among the countries studied, West Germany has the lowest (22) and Japan the highest (39) percentage of all households composed of couples with children. In the United States, couples with children are 27 percent of households.
- The United States has the highest rate of both marriage (10 per 1,000 population) and divorce (21 per 1,000 married women) among the countries studied. The next highest rates are found in Canada and the United Kingdom (marriage rate at 7 and divorce rate at 13). Children in the United States experience divorce at much higher rates than children in any country compared (19 per 1,000 children under age 18 years compared with the lowest rate in Japan of 5).
- The proportion of children living in single-parent families increased since 1960 in all countries studied, but the gap between the United States and the other developed countries widened. Almost 1 out of 4 children in the United States lives in a single-parent family, a higher rate than in the other countries studied. In the United Kingdom and Norway, 1 out of 7 children lives in a single-parent family.

MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY PATTERNS IN U.S. CONTRAST WITH OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

- Median age at marriage for men and women in the United States is lower than that in most European countries and Japan; 50 percent of women in the United States are married by age 23, compared to 50 percent of women in Japan who are married by age 25.
- First-time mothers in the United States are younger on average (age 23) than in most other developed countries studied (average age 25). Fertility is higher among young women in the United States (107 births per 1,000 women ages 20-24) and France (102) than in comparable countries studied.
- Among the industrialized countries studied, teenage fertility is highest in Hungary and the United States (52 and 51

births per 1,000 women ages 15-19, respectively), followed by the United Kingdom (29), Israel (25), and Canada (24), and lowest in Japan (4).

- In 1982, 10 percent of teenage women (ages 15-19) in the United States became pregnant. Among the other countries studied, teenage pregnancy rates ranged from 1 percent in Japan to 8 percent in Hungary.
- Between 1960 and 1986, the percent of total births to unmarried women rose from 5-6 percent to 21-23 percent in the United States, United Kingdom, and France.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING AT RISK FOR GREATER PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN IN U.S. AND AUSTRALIA THAN IN OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

- Among six industrialized countries studied, the United States and Australia had, around 1980, the highest percentage of children in poverty (17 percent), even after tax and transfer benefits were applied.
- Poverty rates were higher among children in single-parent families than among children in all family types in the countries studied.
- Australia and the United States had the highest poverty rates among families with children (15 and 14 percent, respectively), even after tax and transfer benefits were applied.
- Poor families with children in Australia, followed by the United States, had the lowest earnings compared with poor families in other developed countries studied.
- At least 99 percent of poor families with children in the developed countries studied received government assistance, compared to 73 percent in the United States.

HEALTH INDICATORS FOR THE YOUNG VARY WIDELY AMONG COUNTRIES STUDIED

- Among the developed countries studied, infant mortality rates vary from 5 deaths per 1,000 live births in Japan to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Soviet Union, with the United States having a rate of 10.
- In the United States, 1 percent of children born each year die before age 1, and 38 percent of those deaths occur in the first day of life.
- The United States, United Kingdom, and Italy have higher percentages of babies born at low birth weight (approximately 7 percent), than other developed countries, with the exception of Hungary.
- Among all AIDS cases reported in the developed countries studied, less than 3 percent are pediatric (below age 13 years).
- In the United States, 62 percent of legal abortions are to women less than age 25, followed by 58 percent in Canada and 51 percent in Norway.

AMONG DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENTS MAJOR CAUSES OF YOUTH DEATHS, YET MURDER AMONG YOUTH IMPORTANT ONLY FOR U.S. MALES

- More than three-fourths of all deaths to youth in the United States, Canada, and Sweden are due to accidents, suicide, homicide, or other violence, with the highest proportion in the United States (78 percent).
- Motor vehicle accidents are the most common cause of death for youth in developed countries. The United States and Australia have the highest death rates due to motor vehicle accidents for young men (57 and 58 per 100,000 males ages 15-24, respectively). Israel has the lowest death rate due to

motor vehicle accidents among all countries studied (20 per 100,000 males ages 15-24).

- Male youth in the United States are more than 5 times as likely to be murdered than those in the other developed countries studied, while Mexico's male youth are murdered at a rate nearly double that of the United States.
- Suicide rates among youth ages 15-24 vary greatly across the countries studied, from less than 1 of 50 youth deaths in Mexico, to 1 of 4 youth deaths in Sweden. In the United States, 1 of 8 youth deaths is a suicide.

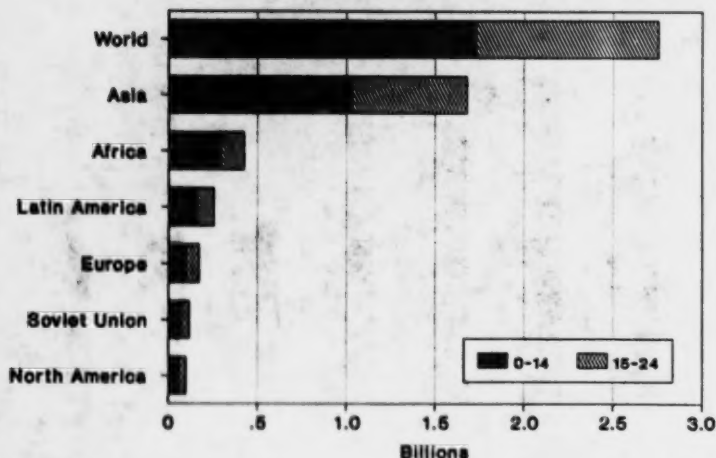
EDUCATION AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AMONG YOUTH VARIES FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY

- Developed countries studied, plus Israel, spend between 4 and 10 percent of their gross national product (GNP) on elementary, secondary, and higher education; other developing countries studied spend from 3 to 4 percent.
- Class size at the first level of schooling (essentially primary school) ranges from 7 pupils per teacher in Norway to 21 in the United States and 42 in India.
- The percentage of employed youth ranges from 30 percent in Israel to 66 percent in the United States and 75 percent in the United Kingdom.
- Labor force participation is slightly higher among young males than among young females in all developed countries, with the exception of Japan and Sweden, where a slightly greater proportion of young women than young men are in the labor force.
- Among the developed countries studied, except Hungary, youth in the labor force are more likely to be in the service sector than their elders. The United States in 1980 had the highest proportion of employed youth working in the service sector (70 percent).

**DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN
BY WORLD REGION**

(15)

Figure 1. Number of Children and Youth,
by Region: 1990

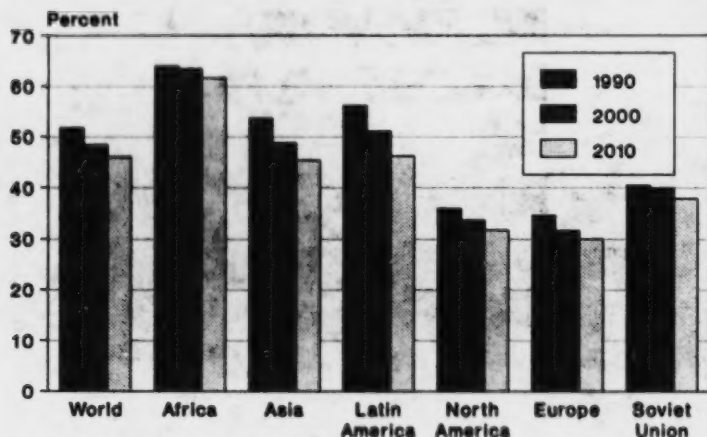


Source: Table 1.

World's Youth Today Exceed Total World Population 26 Years Ago

The total number of persons ages 0 to 24 years is nearly 2.8 billion in 1990 (figure 1). This is greater than the total number of persons on Earth just over a quarter century ago. Even though the number of children per mother has declined in recent years, the absolute number of persons under age 25 years has continued to grow because of the increasing number of mothers. More young persons are found in Asia than in all the other world regions combined. More than half of the world's population lives in Asia, and 61 percent of the young also live there. Another 25 percent of all young people in the world live in Africa and Latin America, while the combined populations of Europe, North America, and the Soviet Union contain 14 percent of the world youth population.

**Figure 2. Percent of Total Population
Ages 0 to 24 Years, by Region:
1990, 2000, and 2010**

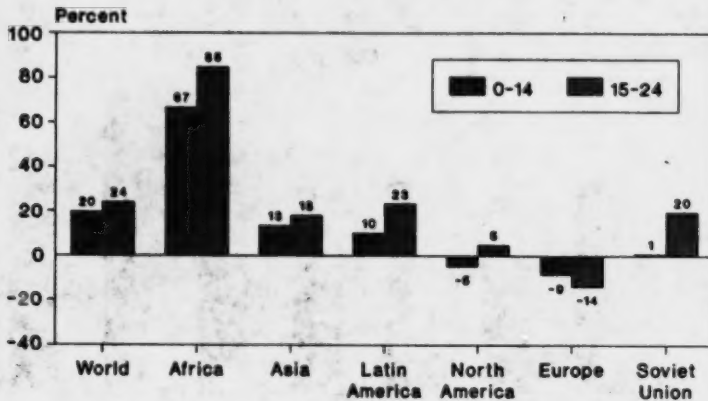


Source: Table 1.

Young Population Is 52 Percent of the World Today, and Proportion is Declining

Over half of the world's population is under the age of 25 years (figure 2). This proportion is expected to decline in the future, to 48 percent by the year 2000 and further to 46 percent by 2010. Currently, the population ages 0 to 24 years is a majority in the developing regions of the world and a minority in the developed world. In North America and Europe, only about 1 of every 3 persons is under age 25 years. This is in marked contrast with Africa, where more than 3 of every 5 persons currently are below the age of 25. By the year 2010, the population ages 0 to 24 years will be a minority in all regions except Africa, where over 60 percent of the population will still be under age 25 years. The most rapid decline in the proportion of the regional population ages 0 to 24 years will take place in Latin America.

Figure 3. Percent Change in Child and Youth Population, by Region: 1990 to 2010

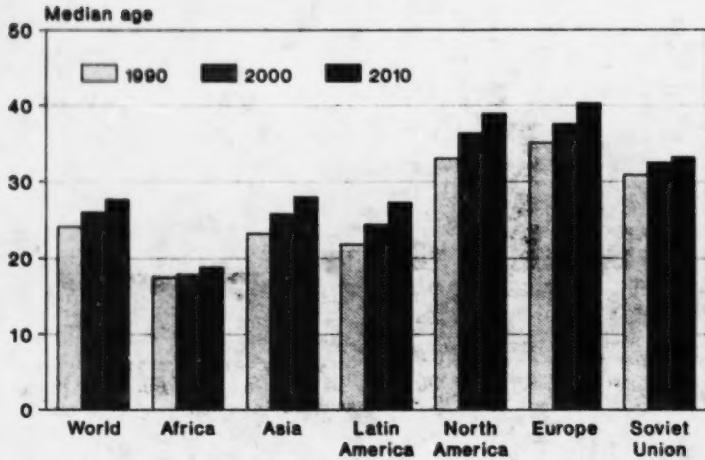


Source: Table 1.

Fewer Young People in Europe and North America in Next 20 Years

The absolute number of children ages 0 to 14 years is expected to decline by nearly 5 percent in North America and by close to 9 percent in Europe between 1990 and 2010 (figure 3). Europe will show a decline of about 14 percent in its population ages 15 to 24 years, while this number will increase by 5 percent in North America. In the other regions, there will be an increase in the population ages 15 to 24 years that will be greater than that for the population ages 0 to 14 years. The population ages 0 to 24 years in developed countries not only will decline in proportion to developing countries between 1990 and 2010, but the developed country population in these ages will decline in absolute terms during this period (table 1).

Figure 4. Median Age, by Region:
1990, 2000, and 2010

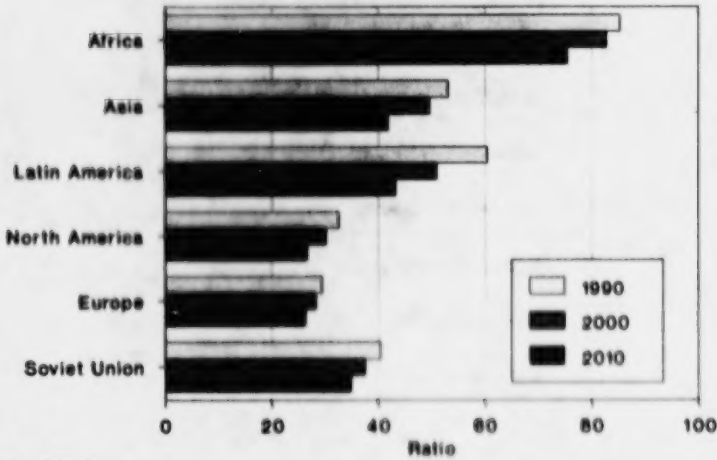


Source: Table 2.

Over Half the Population of North America, Europe and the Soviet Union Over Age 30

The number of persons ages 30 years and over living in North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union now exceeds the number of persons below that age. The median age, the age that divides a population into numerically equal parts of younger and older persons, is now over 35 years in Europe (figure 4). By the year 2010, half the population of Europe is expected to be 40 years and over. In the United States, the median age is now 33 years. By comparison, the median age in developing countries is 22 years. This is a reflection of geographic differences in past levels of fertility. Africa's median age of 17.5 years is currently the lowest among world regions, and will increase at the slowest rate over the next two decades.

**Figure 5. Child Dependency Ratio,
by Region: 1990, 2000, and 2010**
(Number of children ages 0-14 per 100 persons ages 15-64)

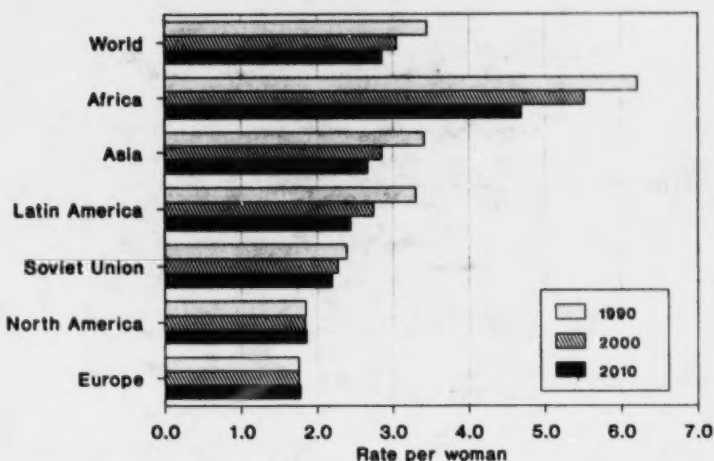


Source: Table 3.

Child Dependency Ratio Declining in All World Regions

The greater the number of children in relation to the population in productive ages, the greater the level of child dependency. The child dependency ratio, defined as the number of children ages 0 to 14 years per 100 persons ages 15 to 64 years, is expected to decline throughout the world during the next 20 years (figure 5). In 1990, child dependency is lowest in Europe and North America, followed by the Soviet Union, Asia, Latin America, and Africa. This relative ranking will remain unchanged over the next 20 years.

Figure 6. Total Fertility Rate,
by Region: 1990, 2000, and 2010

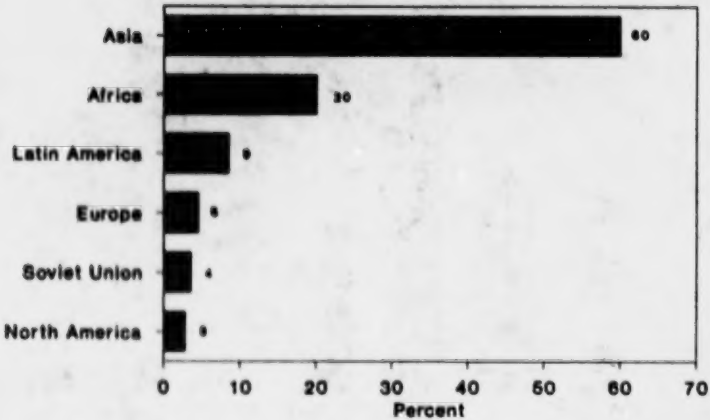


Source: Table 4.

Women To Have Fewer Than Three Children by 2010

In 1990, women in the world are expected to bear an average of just under 3.5 children (figure 6). In North America and Europe, the average is currently below 2 children per woman. This level of fertility is lower than required for population replacement and, in the long term, would result in declining population size in the absence of migration. Some countries in Europe already experience more deaths than births each year. Before the year 2000, women in Asia and Latin America are expected to bear an average of fewer than 3 children per woman. In Africa, although declines in the total fertility rate are expected, by 2010 women are projected to bear an average of 4.7 children. This is much greater than the currently observed total fertility rate in all other world regions. While regional differences in the level of childbearing will persist in the near future, the world total fertility rate is expected to fall below 3 by the year 2010.

**Figure 7. Percent Share of World Births,
by Region: 1990**

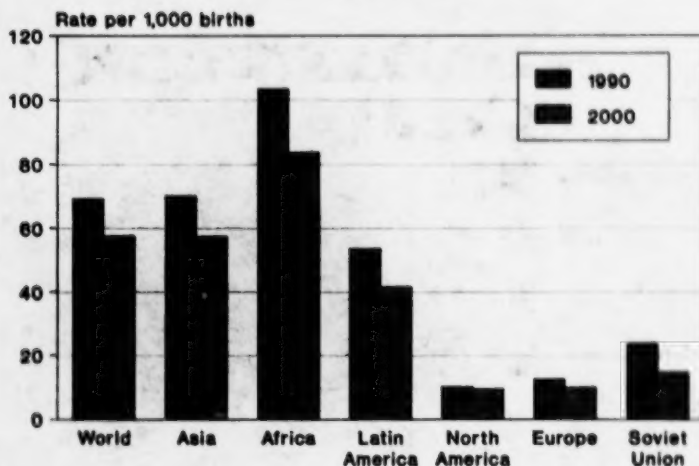


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research,
International Data Base.

Eight of Every Ten Births Occur in Asia or Africa

Sixty percent of the world's births in 1990 will take place in Asia (figure 7). Another 20 percent are expected to occur in Africa. Only 1 of every 9 births takes place in North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union combined. Since 1 of every 5 persons currently resides in either North America, Europe, or the Soviet Union, fertility rates that result in 89 percent of world births occurring outside these areas imply that a shrinking proportion of the world's population will live in the developed regions of the world. While 77 percent of people on Earth currently live in developing countries, this proportion is expected to reach 80 percent by the turn of the century (table 1).

Figure 8. Infant Mortality Rate,
by Region: 1990 and 2000

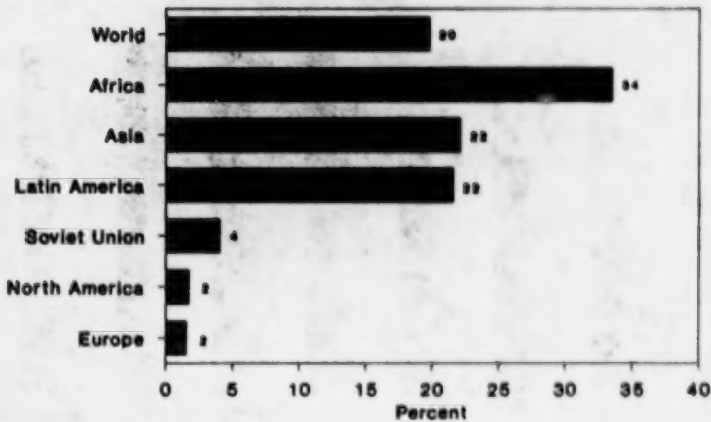


Source: Table 8.

Infant Deaths in Africa and Asia Will Be More Than Double the Births in North America This Year

In 1990, about 10 million infants will die. Less than 3 percent of those deaths will occur in developed countries. The rate at which infants die varies greatly by region. In Africa, which has the highest infant mortality rate among the major world regions, 1 of every 10 babies born this year can be expected to die before reaching its first birthday (figure 8). For the world, about 1 of every 15 children born in 1990 will die before reaching age 1, while in North America and Europe only about 1 of every 100 infants is expected to die. A baby born in Africa is thus 10 times more likely to die in infancy than its counterpart in North America. Regional differences in infant mortality rates will remain in the year 2000, although the differentials are expected to narrow.

Figure 9. Infant Deaths as Percent of All Regional Deaths: 1990

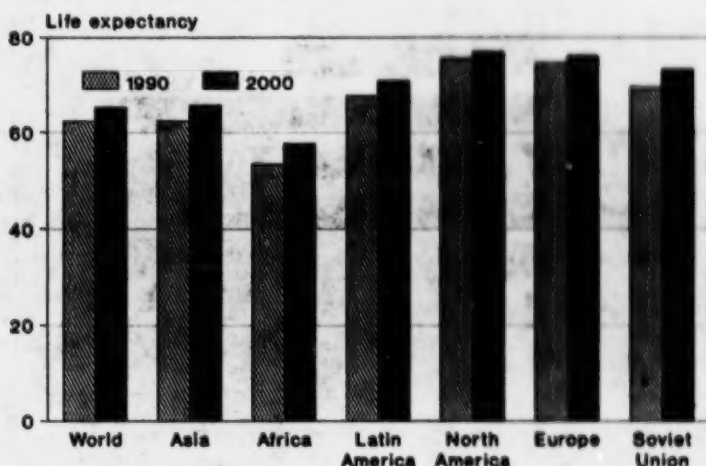


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

Nearly 1 of Every 5 Deaths in the World Is an Infant Death

Twenty percent of all persons who die this year will be infants (figure 9). In developing countries, one-fourth of all deaths are to persons less than 1 year old. In Africa, 1 of every 3 deaths is an infant. These high proportions result from the combination of high fertility, young populations, and high rates of infant mortality. In the developed world, infant deaths are a much smaller proportion of total deaths. Approximately 2 of every 100 deaths in developed countries are to infants.

Figure 10. Life Expectancy at Birth,
by Region: 1990 and 2000



Source: Table 8.

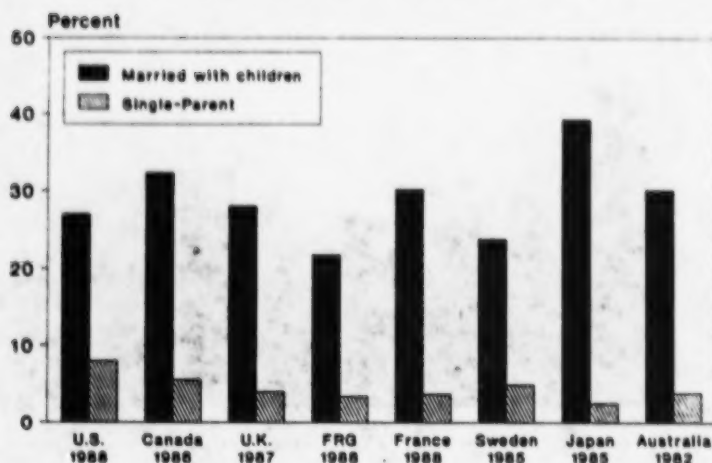
Babies Born in 2000 May Live 3 Years Longer, on Average, Than Babies Born Today

At current mortality rates, persons born in 1990 are expected to live an average of 62.3 years (figure 10). By 2000, life expectancy at birth is projected to be 65.3 years. Average life expectancy at birth varies greatly, from a low of 53.5 years in Africa to a high of 75.7 years in North America. Future gains in life expectancy are projected to be larger for developing countries than for developed countries because many more deaths in developing countries are preventable than in developed countries, given current medical technology. Differences in life expectancy at birth among the regions thus will narrow by the year 2000.

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

(27)

Figure 11. Percent of Households
by Type: Selected Years, 1982 to 1988



Source: Table 7.

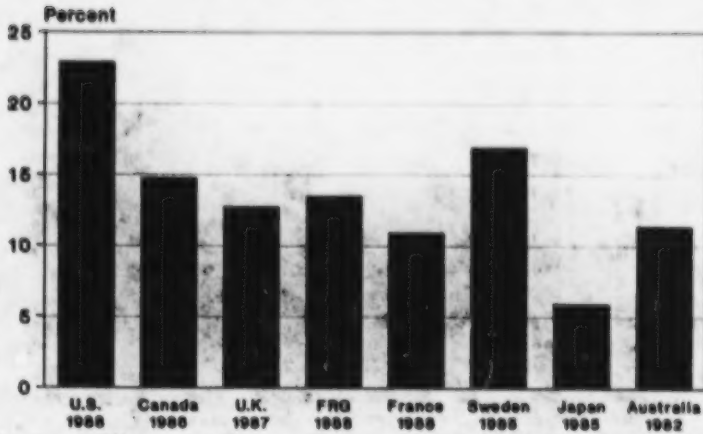
Fewer Than Half of All Households in Most Developed Countries Have Children

Fewer than half of all households in the countries studied are family households with children (table 7). The percentage of family households with children ranges from 25 percent in West Germany to 42 percent in Japan. In the United States, 35 percent of households are family households with children.

Among the Countries Studied, West Germany Has the Smallest Percentage of Households Composed of a Married Couple with Children

Married couples with children make up only 22 percent of West German households, but 39 percent of Japanese households. In the United States, married couples with children are 27 percent of households (figure 11).

Figure 12. Single-Parent Families as Percent of Family Households with Children: Selected Years, 1982 to 1988

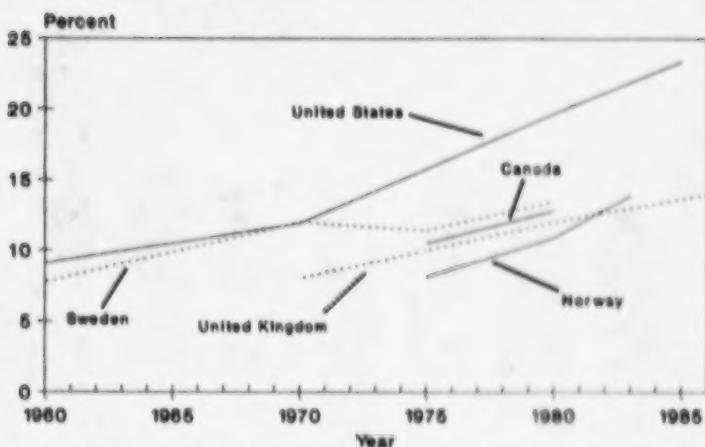


Source: Table 7.

The United States has the Highest Proportion of Single-Parent Families

Twenty-three percent of family households with children are headed by single parents in the United States (figure 12). This is far higher than the other countries studied, where this percentage ranges from 6 in Japan to 17 in Sweden.

Figure 13. Percentage of Children
In Single-Parent Families: 1960 to 1986

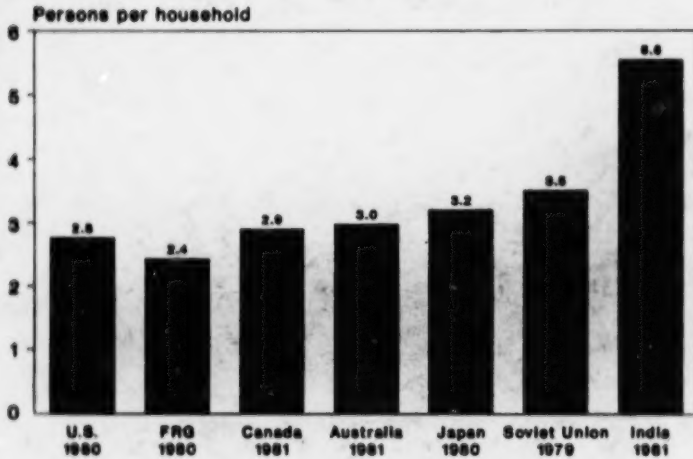


Note: Definitions of children differ among the countries, and are detailed in table 8.
Source: Table 8.

Children in the U.S. Are the Most Likely To Live With Only One Parent

The proportion of U.S. children living in single-parent families grew 2.5 times between 1960 and 1986 (figure 13). Nearly one in four now lives with only one parent. More children, by far, both in number and percent, live in single-parent families in the United States than in the other countries compared. The percentage has also increased substantially since 1960 in every country studied, but the gap between the United States and other developed countries has widened.

Figure 14. Household Size: Circa 1980

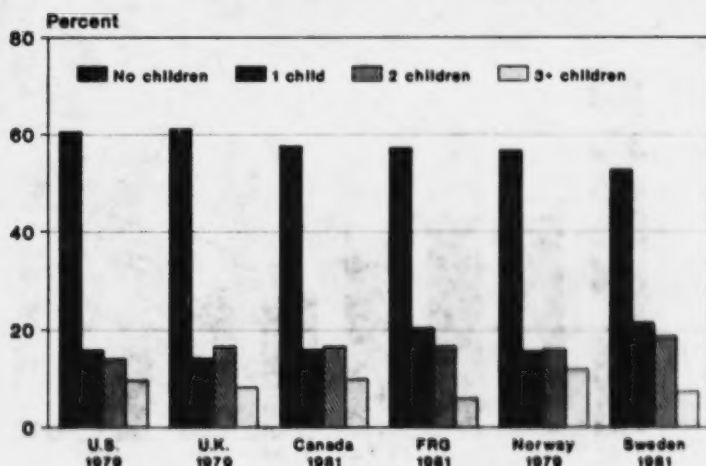


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

Household Size Is Lowest in Europe

Average household size in the developed countries studied ranged from 2.4 members in West Germany to 3.5 in the Soviet Union around 1980 (figure 14). The United States had 2.8 persons per household during that year. By contrast, India's household size averaged 5.6 in 1981.

Figure 15. Percent of Households by Number of Children: Circa 1980

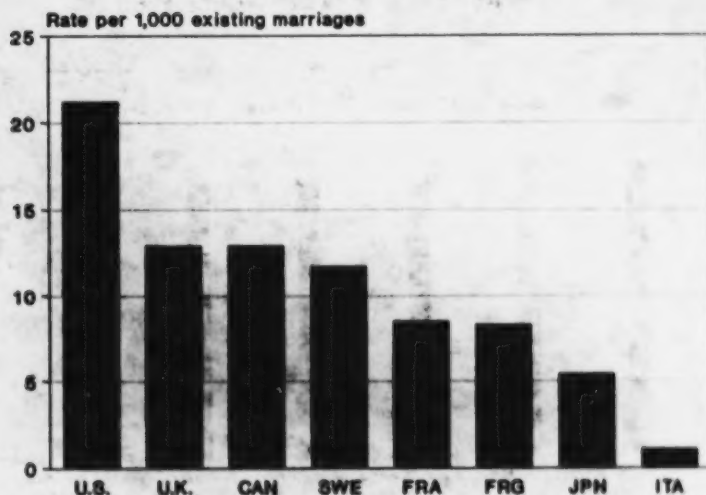


Source: Table 9.

Fewer Than 1 in 12 Households in the Developed Countries Studied Has 3 or More Children

Declining fertility in developed countries has led to a sharp reduction in family size, which has in turn affected the number of children in households. Children of the '80s and most likely of the '90s and the early 21st century are likely to be the only child in the household or to live with one other child. Children in the United States, Sweden, and West Germany are more likely to be the only child in the household than to live with other children. In Sweden and West Germany, more than 20 percent of households have only one child residing in the household while 16 percent of households in the United States are one-child families. In the United Kingdom, Norway, and Canada, households with 2 children are slightly more prevalent than those with 1 child. In all of the countries in figure 15, the majority of households contain no children.

Figure 16. Divorce Rates: 1986



Source: Table 10.

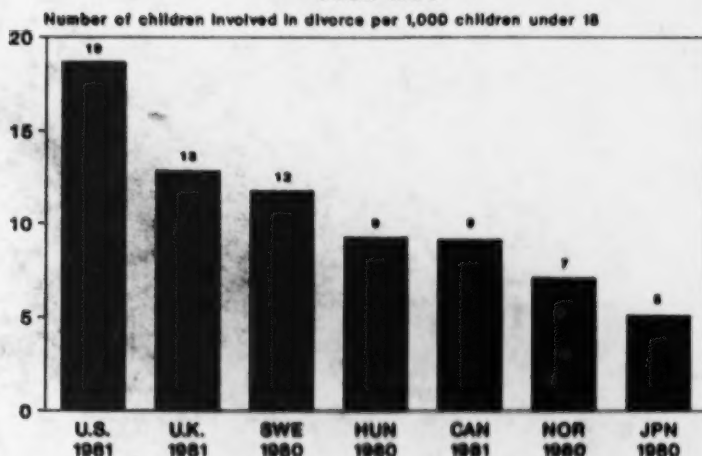
Men and Women in the U.S. Are More Likely to Get Married Than People in the Other Developed Countries Studied

The United States has, by far, the highest rate of marriage among the developed countries studied -- 9.9 per 1,000 population in 1986. The next highest marriage rates are found in Canada and the United Kingdom (6.9 per 1,000), and the lowest in Sweden (4.6 per 1,000). People in France, West Germany, Italy and Japan marry at rates somewhere in between these extremes (see table 10).

Couples in the U.S. Are Also Far More Likely to Divorce

The divorce rate is 21.2 per 1,000 married women in the United States -- 64 percent higher than any other country studied (figure 16). The rate in the other countries ranges from 12.9 in the United Kingdom and Canada down to 1.1 in Italy, a number that reflects Italy's legal restrictions on divorce.

Figure 17. Child Involvement in Divorce:
Circa 1980



Source: United Nations Demographic Yearbook, various years.

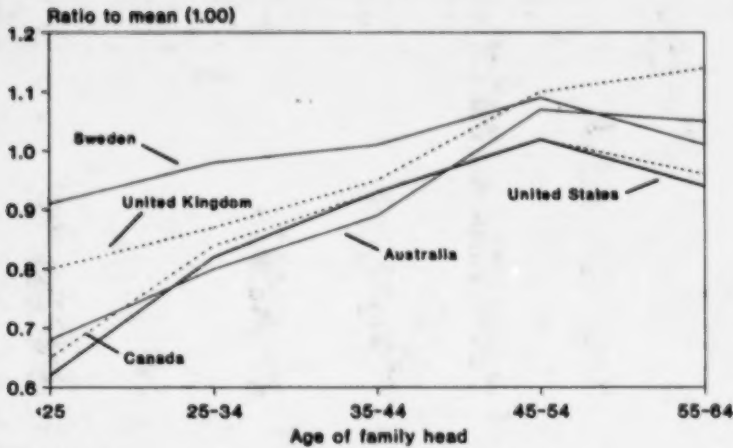
Children in the U.S. Experience Divorce at Much Higher Rates Than Any Other Country Compared

The number of children involved in divorce per 1,000 children under age 18 reached an all time high of 18.7 in the United States in 1981. This number has since declined to 16.8 in 1986 (U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1989). Among the other countries compared, the United Kingdom has the second highest rate -- 12.8 -- and Japan has the lowest -- 5.1 (figure 17).

ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILDREN

(37)

Figure 18. Ratio of Adjusted Disposable Income to National Mean for Families with Children: Circa 1980

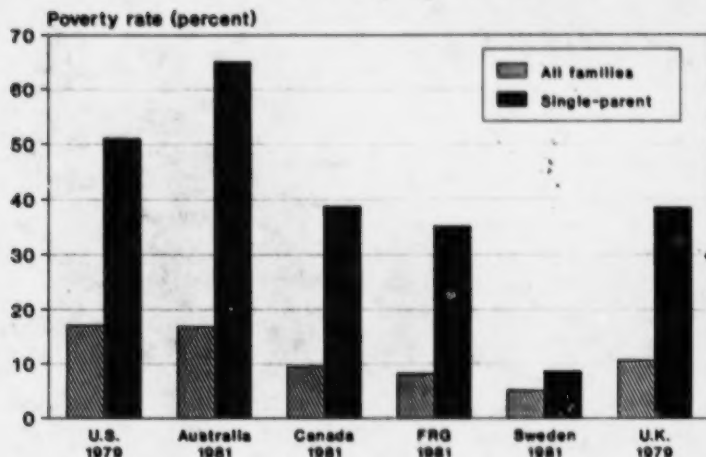


Source: Table 11.

Disposable Income of Families With Children Generally Rises With Age of Family Head

In all developed countries studied, the average income of young families with children, after taxes and government assistance are taken into account, is much lower than the average income of all families. The income of families with children rises with the age of the family head in every country compared, and exceeds the average income of all families when the family head reaches ages 45 to 54 years except in West Germany (figure 18) (table 11).

Figure 19. Poverty Among Children,
by Family Type: Circa 1980



Source: Table 12.

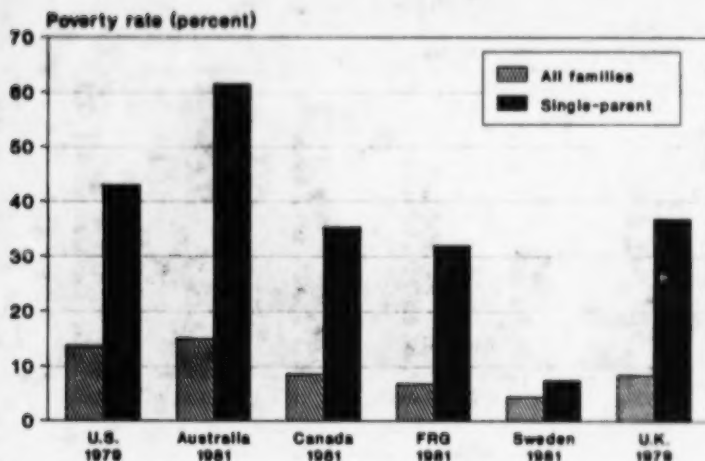
The United States Has More Child Poverty Than Other Major Industrial Countries

Every industrialized country has children who are living in poverty. The United States has a higher poverty rate among children (17.1 percent) than the other major industrial countries (figure 19). Australia's overall child poverty rate is not much lower than that of the United States, but its poverty rate among children living in single-parent families is higher.

Child Poverty Rates Vary Greatly by Family Structure in Every Country

Children in single-parent families have poverty rates that are much higher than children living in all family types in every country studied (figure 19). With the exception of Sweden, the poverty rate of children in single-parent families is at least three times higher than that of children living in all family types. The growth in the proportion of children living in single-parent families in every country studied was illustrated in figure 13.

Figure 20. Poverty Among Families with Children: Circa 1980

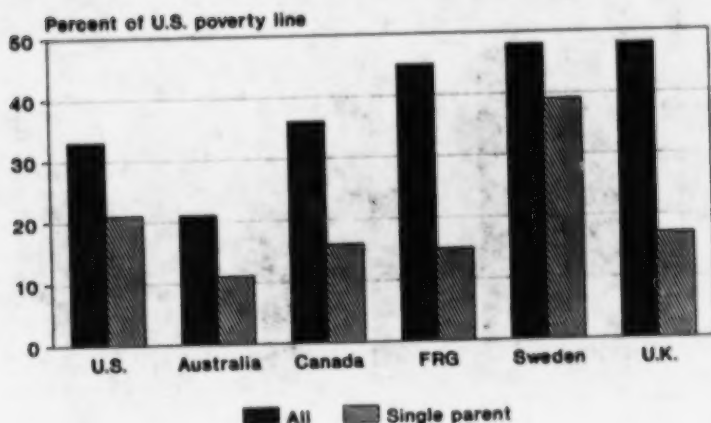


Source: Table 12.

Australia and the United States Have the Highest Poverty Rates Among Families with Children

Tax and transfer benefits reduce the poverty of families with children in every country studied. But none of the countries has eliminated poverty among families with children entirely (figure 20). Even after tax and transfer benefits were taken into account, Australia and the United States had the highest percentage of families with children in poverty (15 and 14 respectively). (Family-based measures of child poverty differ from child-based measures because poor families generally do not have the same number of children as all families.)

Figure 21. Earnings of Poor Families with Children Before Taxes and Transfers: Circa 1980

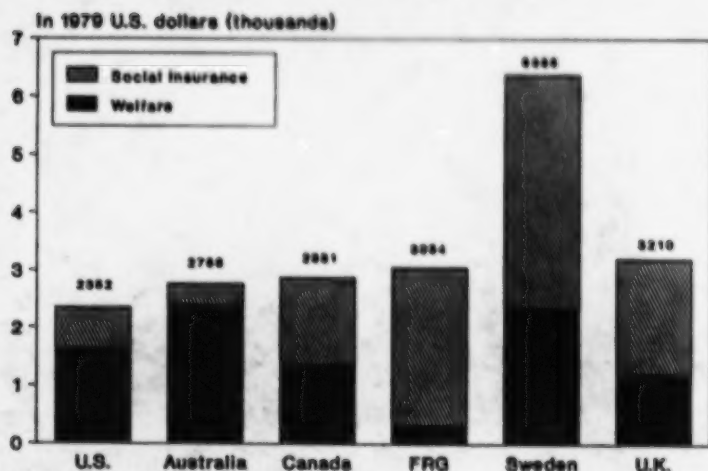


Source: Table 12.

Poor Single-Parent Families Earn Far Less Than Other Poor Families

Poor families with children headed by single-parents earn far less in every country studied than other poor families with children (figure 21). The gap in earnings between single-parent and all families with children is greatest in the United Kingdom and least in Sweden. The United States has a smaller gap than Canada, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Overall, poor families with children in Australia, followed by the United States, had the lowest earnings compared with poor families in other developed countries studied.

Figure 22. Government Transfers to Poor Families with Children: Circa 1980



Note: Poverty determined before taxes and transfers.
Source: Table 12.

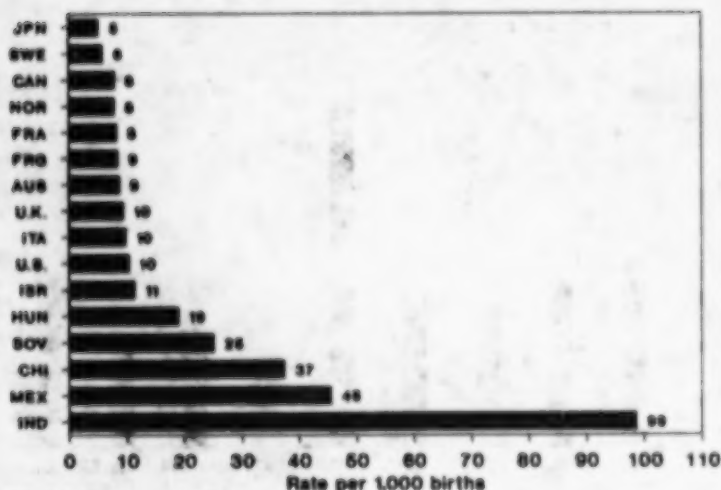
U.S. and Australia Provide Greater Proportion of Assistance to Poor Families Through Welfare; Other Countries Studied Through Social Insurance

Most countries provide both social insurance benefits and welfare, i.e. means-tested, benefits to poor families with children (figure 22). Except for Australia, the United States provides a greater percentage of its assistance in welfare benefits than other countries, who provide most of their assistance through social insurance programs such as social security. In the United States, 73 percent of poor families with children received some government assistance in 1979. In the other countries, the percentage was at least 99 percent (table 12).

HEALTH

(45)

Figure 23. Infant Mortality Rate: 1986



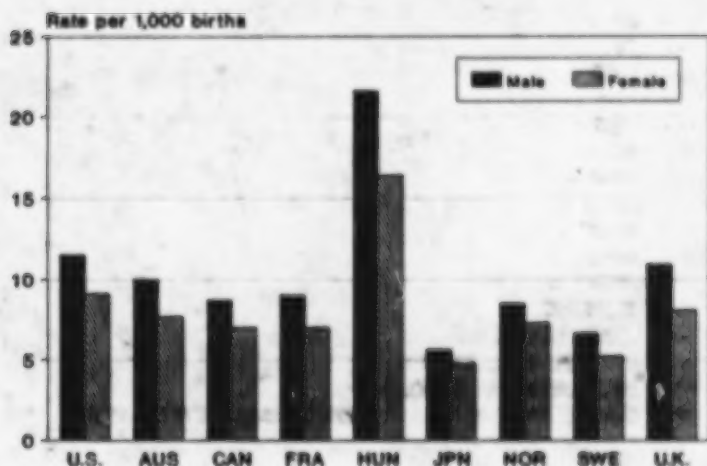
Source: Table 12.

99 of Every 100 Babies Survive to Age 1 in Most Developed Countries

In the United States, about 10 of every 1,000 infants born in a year die before reaching their first birthday (figure 23). In most other developed countries, the infant mortality rate is even lower. The infant mortality rate for the developed countries studied ranges from a low of 5 in Japan to 25 per 1,000 births in the Soviet Union. The rate for the Soviet Union would be even higher if certain births with a high risk of mortality were not excluded (table 13).

Developing countries have much higher infant mortality rates than developed countries. In India, nearly 100 of every 1,000 babies born in a year die in their first year of life.

Figure 24. Infant Mortality Rate,
by Sex: 1986



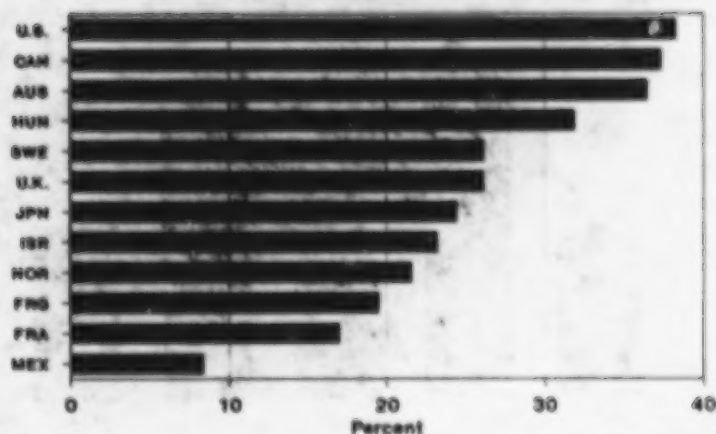
Source: Table 13.

Infant Mortality Rate Higher for Males Than Females

Higher male than female infant mortality is observed among the countries studied (figure 24) and throughout most of the world. The sex differential in infant mortality tends to be narrow for the countries studied, with the widest absolute difference estimated for Mexico (table 13). Infant mortality in the United States for both males and females is higher than the corresponding infant mortality rates of all the developed countries studied, except Hungary and the Soviet Union.

In addition to higher male than female infant mortality, higher male death rates generally prevail throughout the life cycle, so that females live, on average, longer than males, although a few developing countries have reported a higher life expectancy at birth for males (El-Badry, 1970).

Figure 25. Percent of Total
infant Deaths Occurring on
the First Day of Life: 1982

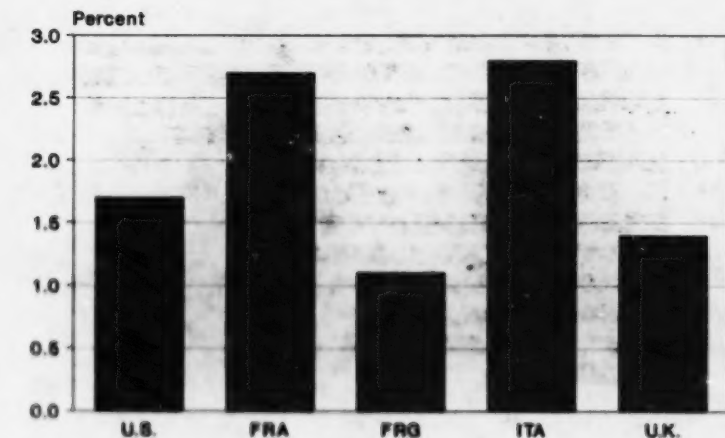


Source: Table 14.

Over One-Third of U.S. Infant Deaths Occur on the First Day of Life

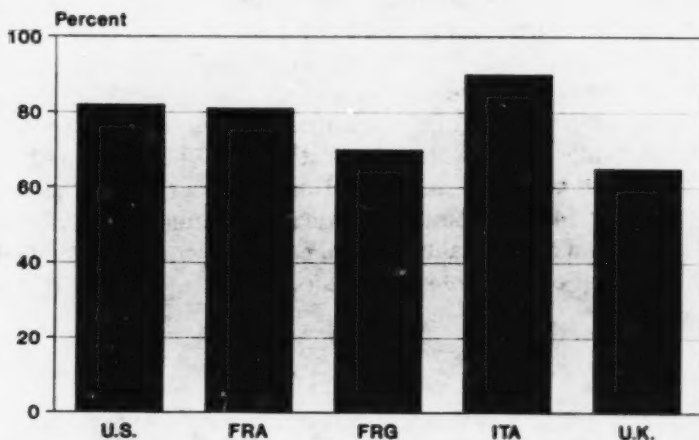
Generally, as infant mortality rates decline, an increasing proportion of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) occur within the first month of life (Shryock and Siegel, 1973). In the United States, 38 percent of the infants who died were less than 1 day old (figure 25). In half of the countries studied, over 50 percent of infant deaths occur within the first week of life, and in all of the developed countries most infant deaths occur within the first month (table 14). In contrast, in Mexico, a country with one of the highest infant mortality rates among the countries studied, only 8 percent of total infant deaths occur during the first day of life.

Figure 26. Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases as Percentage of Total AIDS Cases: 1989



Source: Table 15.

Figure 27. Percentage of Cumulative Pediatric Aids Cases Due to Parent-Child Transmission: 1989



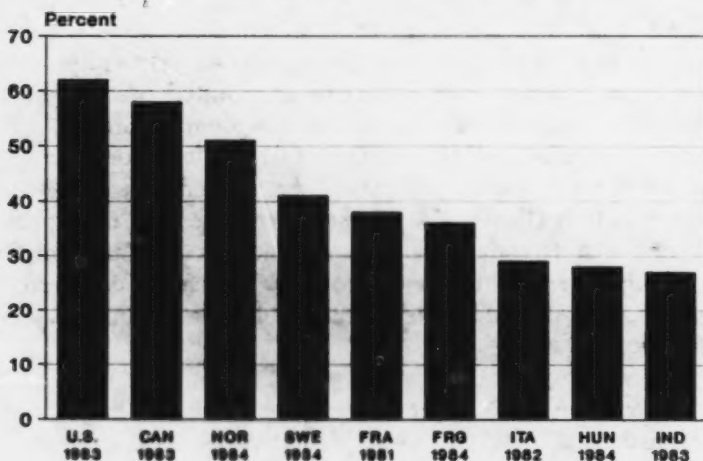
Source: Table 15.

Pediatric AIDS Cases Are Fewer Than 3 Percent of Total AIDS Cases

In 1989, from 1 to 3 percent of total cumulative reported cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) were pediatric cases (ages 12 years and under) in the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom (figure 26). The majority of pediatric AIDS cases were transmitted from parent to child, ranging from 65 percent in the United Kingdom to 90 percent in Italy (figure 27). These percentages can be expected to increase, since the second most common mode of transmission is through transfusion/blood products, which is expected to diminish with the advent of effective blood screening for HIV antibodies.

In contrast to the countries studied, where heterosexual transmission of the AIDS virus predominates, such as in Africa (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989c), pediatric AIDS comprises a much larger proportion of total AIDS cases. (This results from the combination of a greater proportion of women with AIDS and the fact that woman-child transmission is the primary mode of transmission for pediatric AIDS.) Unfortunately, the low completeness of reporting of AIDS (Sato, Chin, and Mann, 1989) in such countries precludes calculating comparable measures.

Figure 28. Youth Abortions as a Percent of Total Legal Abortions: Circa 1983

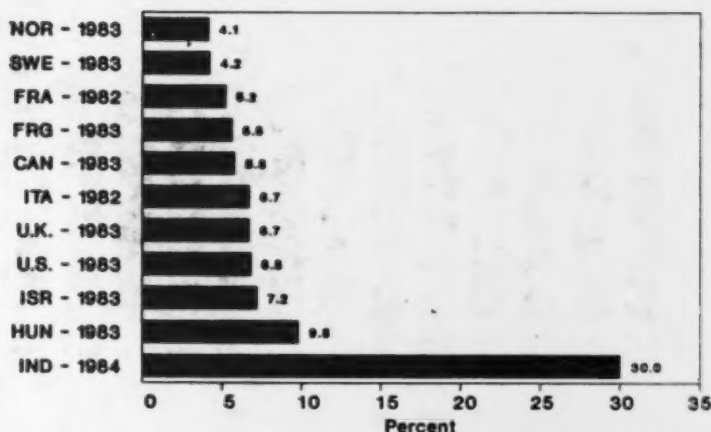


Source: Table 18.

Young Women in the U.S. Have Highest Percent of Legal Abortions

Sixty-two percent of all legal abortions in the United States in 1983 were performed on women ages 15 to 24 years (figure 28). This percent of youth abortions to total legal abortions is the highest among all countries studied, and double the percents in India, Italy, and Hungary in the early 1980s. In addition to the United States, more than half of all legal abortions in Canada and Norway are performed on women under age 25 years.

Figure 29. Percent of Total Births
With Low Birth Weight: Circa 1983

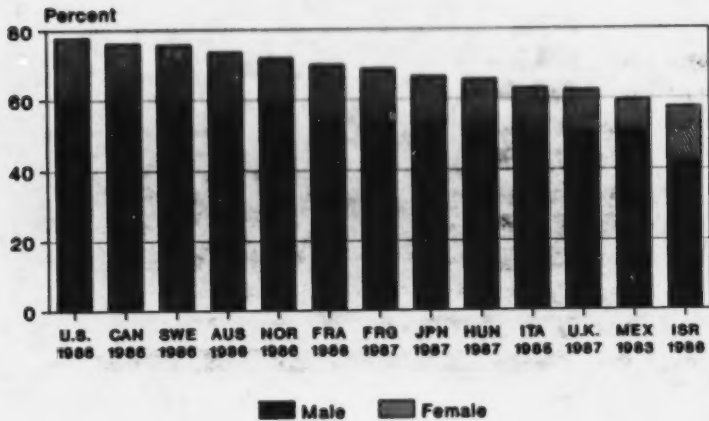


Source: World Health Organization, 1986, *World Health Statistics Annual*, Geneva, table 1; and United Nations, 1988, *Demographic Yearbook 1986*, New York, table 30.

United States, United Kingdom, and Italy Have Higher Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies Than Other Western Countries

Among the developed countries studied, the percent of low birth weight babies (under 2500 grams) ranges from 4 percent in Norway and Sweden to 10 percent in Hungary (figure 29). Low birth weight differences between countries are related to infant mortality rate differences. The countries having the lowest percent of total births with low birth weight (Norway, Sweden, France, West Germany and Canada) are also found to have the lowest infant mortality rates among the countries studied (figure 23), while greater percents of low birth weight babies are found in the countries that also have relatively higher infant mortality rates, such as the United States, Israel, and Hungary.

Figure 30. Violent Deaths as Percent
of Total Youth Deaths, by Sex:
Circa 1986

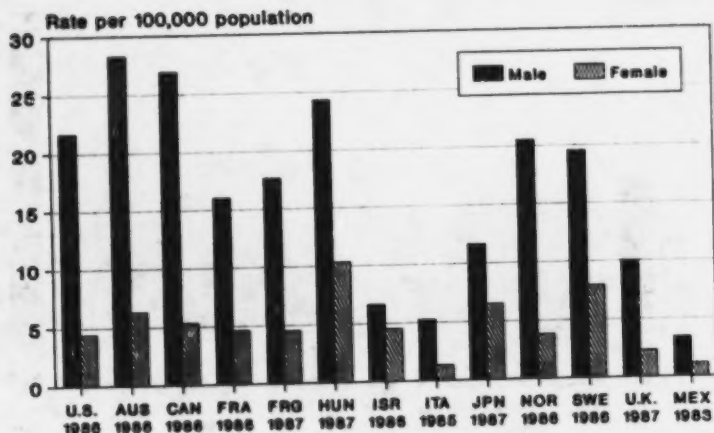


Source: Table 17.

Three-Fourths of All Deaths to Youth in the U.S., Canada and Sweden Are Due to Violence (including Accidents)

Deaths to youths ages 15 to 24 years are likely to be violent. In 1986, 78 percent of all deaths to persons ages 15 to 24 years in the United States were the result of accidents, suicide, homicide, or other violence (figure 30). The overwhelming majority of these deaths occurs to males. For the countries studied, more male youth died due to violence than female youth died from all causes.

Figure 31. Youth Suicide Rate,
Ages 15 to 24 Years, by Sex:
Circa 1986

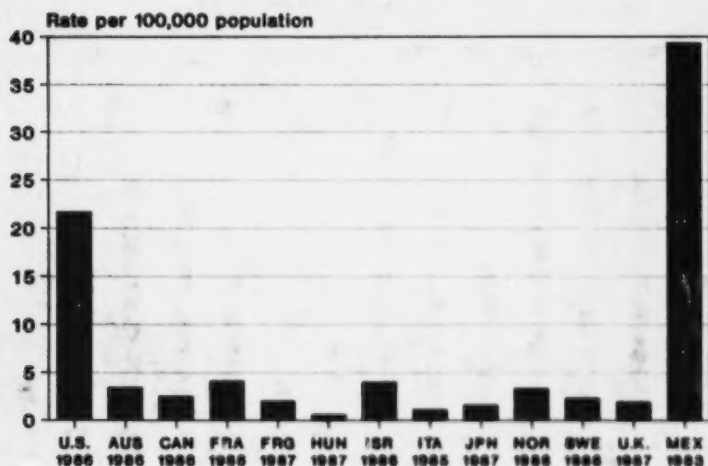


Source: Table 18.

Male Youth Much More Likely to Commit Suicide Than Female Youth

Suicide rates among male youth vary considerably across countries (figure 31). Male suicide rates in Australia, Canada, Hungary, Norway, and the United States are double those in Israel, Italy, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. Female suicide rates appear more consistent, with most countries' rates around 5 per 100,000 population. An exception is Hungary, where females are more likely to take their own life than are males in the four countries with relatively low male suicide rates.

Figure 32. Male Youth Homicide Rate,
Ages 15 to 24 Years: Circa 1986

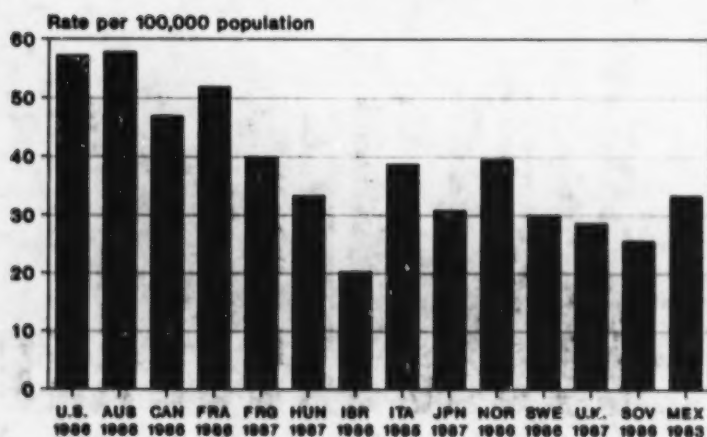


Source: Table 18.

U.S. Exceeded Only By Mexico in Male Youth Homicide Rate Among Countries Studied

Male youth in the United States are more than 5 times as likely to be the victims of homicide as youth in many other developed countries (figure 32). Homicide as a cause of death among male youth in the other developed countries studied is relatively low compared to death by other violent means. While the U.S. male youth homicide rate is high compared to other developed countries, it is only about one-half the homicide rate for young males in Mexico. Although Mexico has the lowest male suicide rate among the countries studied, its male homicide rate is by far the highest. In the United States, the suicide and homicide rates among young men are equal. This is true because the homicide rate among young American men is high relative to other countries, not because their suicide rate is relatively low.

**Figure 33. Male Youth Motor Vehicle
Accident Death Rate, Ages 15 to 24 Years:
Circa 1986**

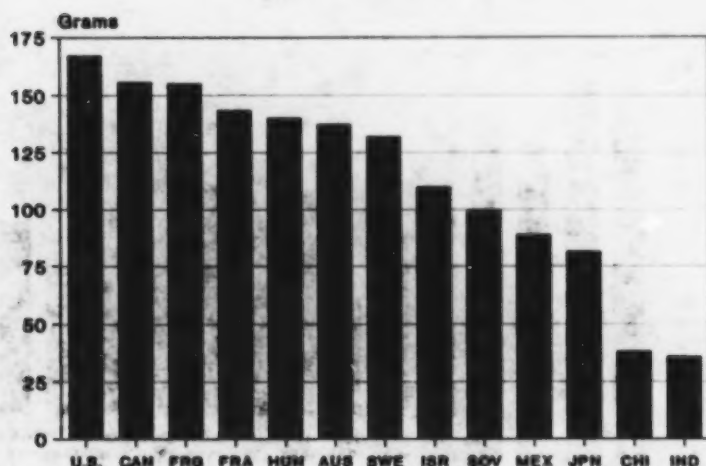


Source: Table 16.

Motor Vehicle Accidents Are the Most Common Cause of Death for Youth in Developed Countries

Although many young lives are lost through suicide and homicide, the combined number of deaths by these two causes is far below the number of youths who die in motor vehicle accidents. About 1 of every 2000 males ages 15 to 24 years dies each year in a motor vehicle accident in Australia, France, and the United States (figure 33). In the United States in 1986, among both young men and women ages 15 to 24 years of age, about 38 percent of deaths were caused by motor vehicle accidents (table 17).

Figure 34. Fat per Capita per Day:
1983-85

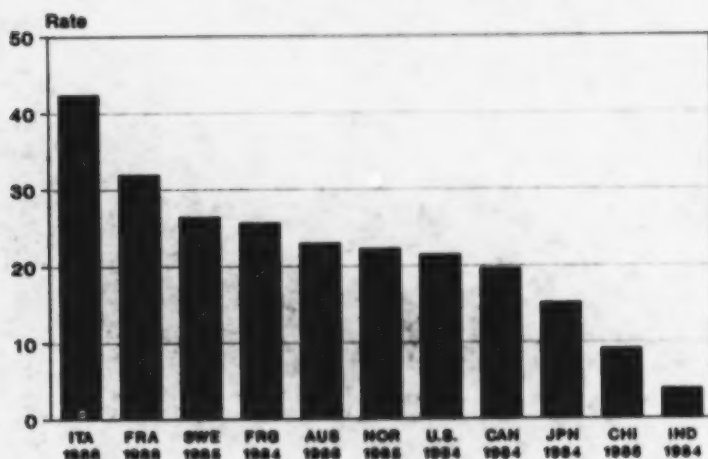


Source: Table 19.

United States Ranks Fourth in the World in Supply of Fat for Consumption

The supply of fat available for consumption per person in the United States each day (167 grams) is greater than for persons in most countries of the world (figure 34). Only Austria, Belgium, and Denmark have a higher daily supply of fat available for consumption per capita per day (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 1987). Daily fat supply in the United States is double that of Mexico (89 grams) and Japan (81 grams), and quadruple the levels of fat potentially consumed each day per person in China (38 grams) and India (36 grams).

Figure 35. Physicians per 10,000
Population: Circa 1985



Source: Table 20.

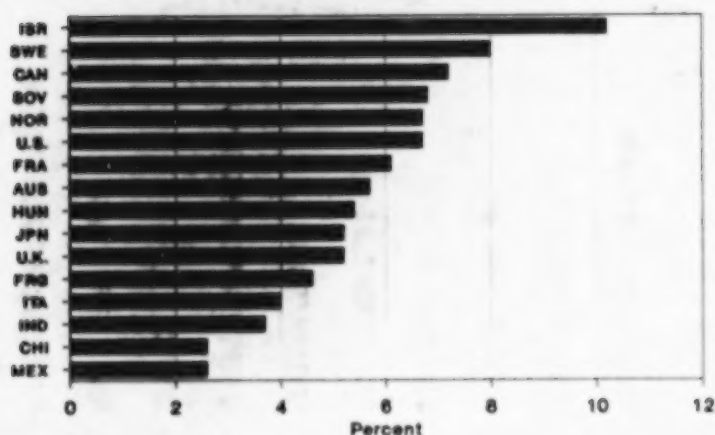
There are Between 15 and 42 Physicians for Every 10,000 People in the Developed Countries Studied

The developed countries studied vary in the supply of physicians (figure 35) from a low of 15 per 10,000 population in Japan to a high of 42 per 10,000 population in Italy. Among the developed countries, the number of physicians in the United States (21) for every 10,000 persons ranks among the lowest of the developed countries studied, although for Canada, the United States, Norway, Australia, West Germany, and Sweden this measure ranges only from 20 to 26. China and India have much lower physician to population ratios (9 and 4, respectively), a situation that is typical of developing countries.

EDUCATION

(61)

Figure 36. Public Expenditure on Education as Percent of GNP: 1984



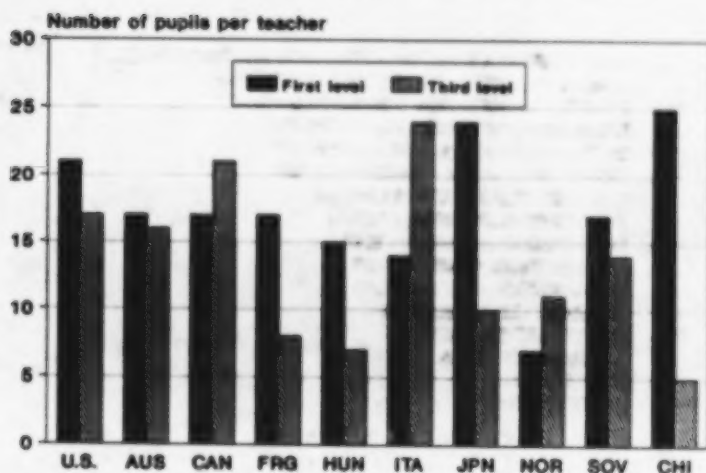
Note: Data for U.S. refer to 1983.

Source: Table 21.

Between 4 and 8 Percent of GNP Spent on Education in Industrialized Countries

The developed countries studied spend between 4 and 8 percent of their gross national product (GNP) on education (figure 36). The percent of GNP spent on education by the developing countries studied, except Israel, is lower, ranging from 3 to 4 percent. The United States and the Soviet Union both spent about 7 percent of GNP on education in 1983. These percentages have remained fairly steady over the recent past. For example, public expenditure on education as a proportion of GNP in the United States was 6.5 percent in 1970, 6.3 percent in 1975, and 6.8 percent in 1980 (table 21). While the data for this figure cover public expenditure on all levels of education (pre-school, primary, secondary, and higher), and indicate that the United States ranks high among the countries studied on expenditure for education, other research has found that when expenditures on higher education are excluded, the ranking of the United States falls considerably (Rasell and Mishel, 1989).

Figure 37. Pupil/Teacher Ratios at First and Third Levels: 1984

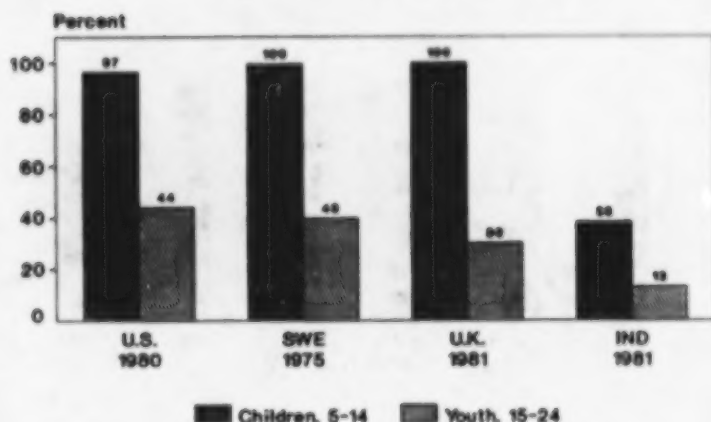


Source: Table 22.

Class Size Generally Decreases With Age

At the first level of schooling, the number of pupils per teacher ranges from a low of 7 in Norway to a high of 42 in India (figure 37 and table 22). (The first level of schooling is essentially primary school, which varies by country, but generally ranges from the first 4 to 8 years of schooling.) Developed countries tend to have lower pupil/teacher ratios at the first level than developing countries. A surprising exception is Japan, which has the highest ratio among the developed countries, and where the number of pupils per teacher (24) is nearly the same as in China (25). In general, there are usually fewer pupils per teacher by the time students reach the third level of schooling than at the first level. (Third level is equivalent to post-secondary school.) In 1984, however, Canada, Italy, and Norway had higher pupil/teacher ratios at the third level than at the first level.

Figure 38. Percent of Children and Youth Enrolled in School:
Selected Years, 1975 to 1981

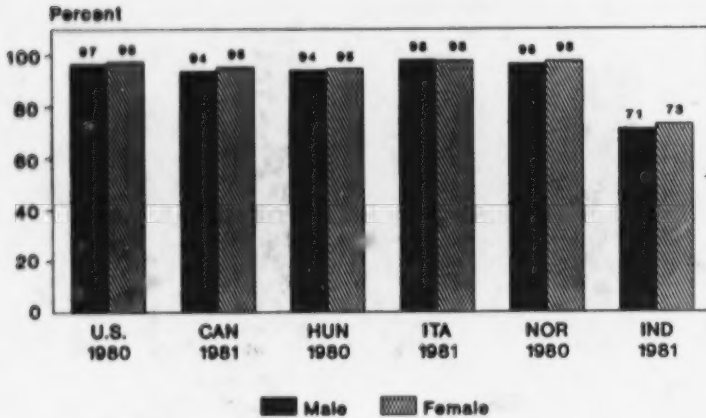


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

School Enrollment is Universal in Developed Countries for Younger Children and Less Than 50 Percent for 15 to 24 Year Olds

With effective compulsory education, children ages 5 to 14 years in developed countries have virtually universal enrollment in primary school (figure 38). In many developing countries, such as in India, a minority of children may attend school. Among youth, the percent of persons enrolled varies considerably across countries. For example, the United States had 44 percent of youth (ages 16 to 24 years) enrolled in school in 1980, but only 30 percent of persons ages 15 to 24 years were enrolled in school in the United Kingdom in 1981. In part, these differences reflect variations in the proportions of persons who enter and complete college/university and in labor force participation rates among youth by country (table 23).

**Figure 39. Percentage of Youth
Completing at Least Primary School,
by Sex: Circa 1980**

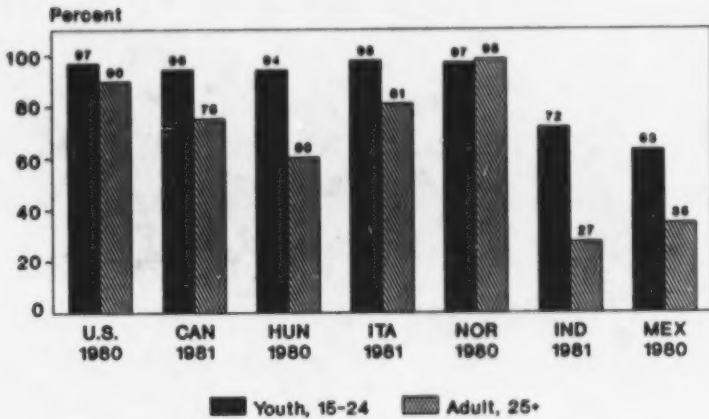


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research,
International Data Base.

Similar Percentages of Young Men and Women in Developed Countries Complete Primary School

Nearly all youth in developed countries complete at least a primary school education (figure 39). In general, comparable proportions of young men and women complete at least primary school in developed countries. Among the developed countries studied, the percentage of youth ages 15 to 24 years not completing at least primary school ranges from 2 to 6 percent. Developing countries, where enrollment of youth remains less complete than in developed countries, have, as expected, much lower levels of primary school completion. In India, 72 percent of youth had completed primary school in 1981.

Figure 40. Percentage of Youth and Adults Completing at Least Primary School: Circa 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

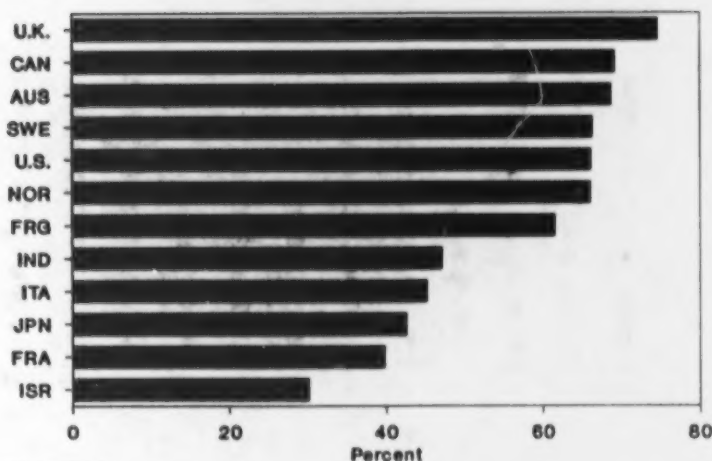
Youth More Educated Than Their Elders

In most countries of the world, the younger generation is more educated than the older generation. This is especially true in developing countries such as India and Mexico (figure 40). In developed countries, differences between youth and adults in the percent completing at least primary school also are evident. In the United States, 10 percent of persons ages 25 years and over had not completed primary school in 1980. This contrasts with nearly 20 percent in Italy and 40 percent in Hungary.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

(69)

Figure 41. Percent Economically Active Youth: 1987

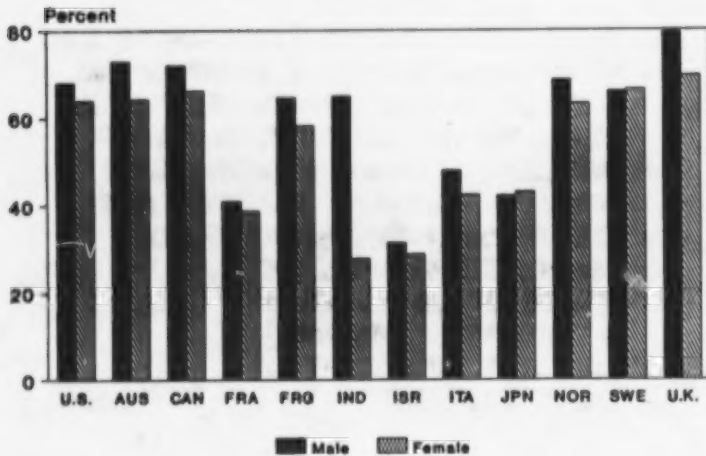


Source: Table 23.

Percent Economically Active Youth Ranges From 30 to 75 Percent

Seventy-five percent of youth in the United Kingdom, but only 30 percent in Israel, are in the labor force (figure 41). Differences among countries partially reflect variations in the length of time adolescents and young adults remain in school (see figure 38 on school enrollment) as well as country differences in the lower age limit of the economically active population (see table 23). Differences also may be attributed to the varying age structures of the populations. That is, those countries with a larger proportion of teenagers relative to those ages 20 to 24 years will tend to have a lower proportion of youth ages 15 to 24 years in the labor force, since these two age groups differ markedly in their labor force participation rates.

Figure 42. Percent Economically Active Youth, by Sex: 1987

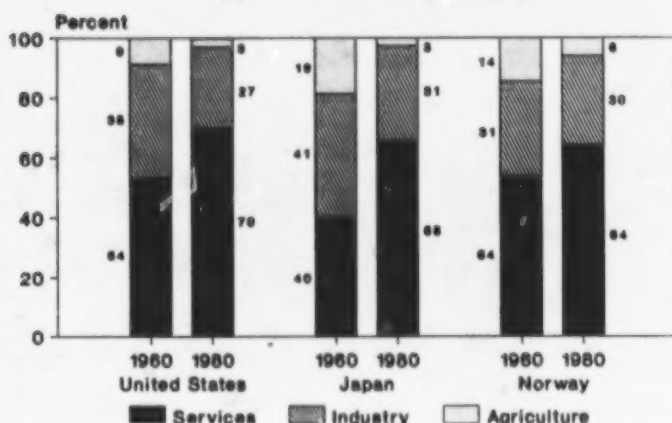


Source: Table 23.

Labor Force Participation Higher Among Young Men Than Women

Although in recent years women have increased their participation in the labor force throughout the world, male labor force participation still exceeds that of women. For the developed countries studied, the percent of economically active female youth remains lower than that of male youth (figure 42). Exceptions are in Japan and Sweden, where female labor force participation rates now exceed those for males among the youth population. Among the other industrialized countries studied, the gender gap in labor force participation rates is narrow, with the participation of young men greater than of young women. In India, reported female labor force participation, even among youth, continues to lag far behind the participation of males, although differences by sex in many developing countries may partially reflect the failure of censuses and surveys to count the activities of women in subsistence agriculture and urban informal sector jobs (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985).

Figure 43. Percent Economically Active Youth, by Broad Sector, Japan, Norway, and U.S.: 1960 and 1980



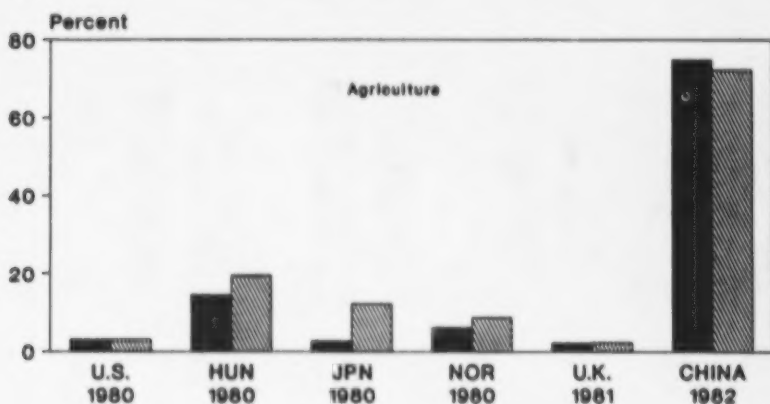
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

Youth Less Likely to Enter Agriculture and Industry Today Than in Years Past

In the United States, Japan, and Norway, the proportion of youth in the agricultural sector of the economy has declined, while the share of economically active youth in the service sector has increased since 1960 (figure 43). The proportion of youth in the industrial sector in the United States and Japan has also declined since 1960. Compared to Japan and the United States, the proportion of youth in the industrial sector in Norway remained much more stable during the 20-year period 1960 to 1980. These trends observed for the youth population are characteristic of the overall labor force as well.

Figure 44. Percent of Economically Active Youth and Adults in Agriculture, Industry, and Services: Circa 1980

A)



B)

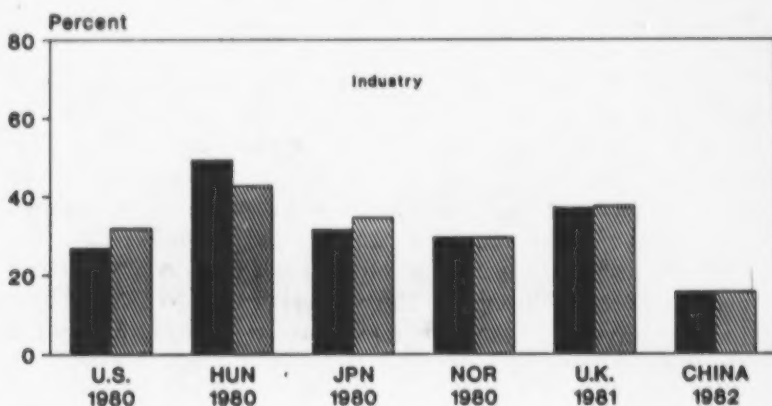
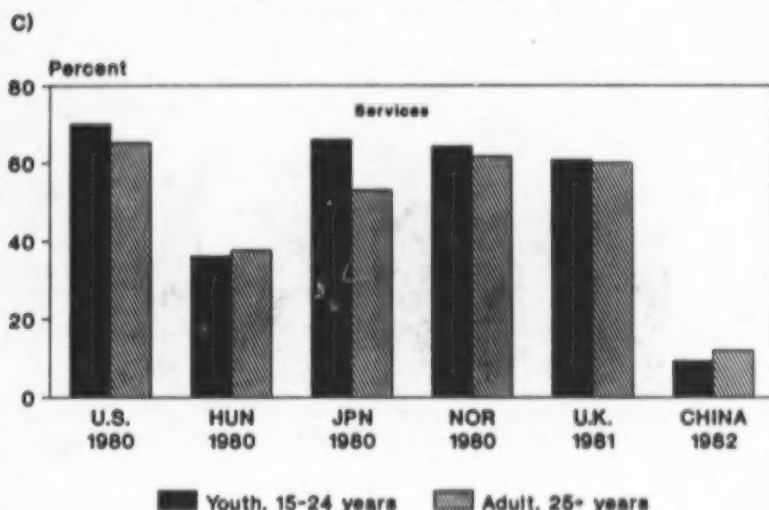


Figure 44. (continued)

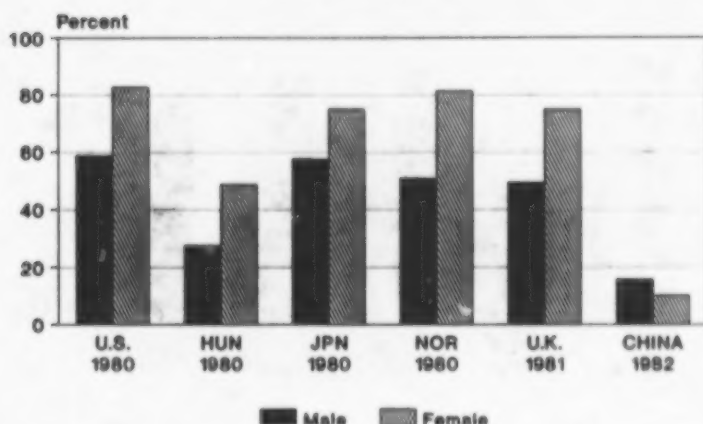


Source: Table 24.

Youth More Concentrated in Services Than the Older Population

In most of the developed countries studied, the economically active youth and adult populations are predominantly in the service sector. This is especially true in the United States, which has the highest proportion of economically active youth and adults in services among the countries studied. Overall, the youth population tends to be more concentrated in services than the population ages 25 years and over (figure 44). However, adults in Hungary are more active in the service sector compared to youth, while a greater proportion of Hungarian youth than adults works in industry. In China, as in many nonindustrialized countries, both youth and adults are concentrated in agriculture.

Figure 45. Percent of Economically Active Youth in Services, by Sex:
Circa 1980

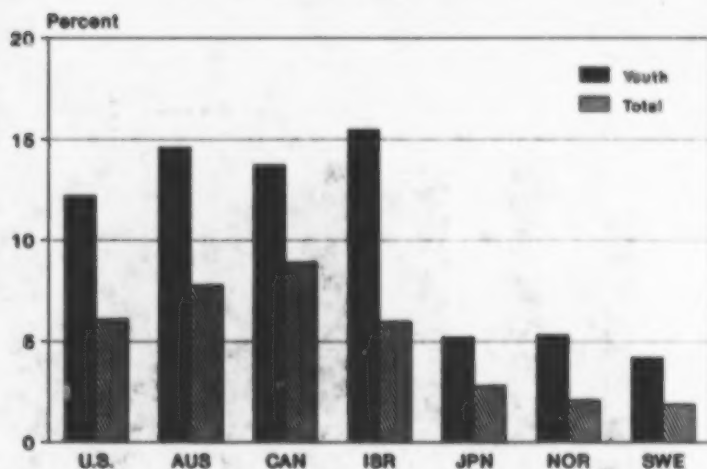


Source: Table 24.

Greater Share of Young Women Active In Service Sector Than Young Men

In all the developed countries studied, young women are much more likely than young men to be active in the service sector (figure 45). In the United States, over 80 percent of economically active female youth were in the service sector in 1980, compared to just under 60 percent of economically active male youth. Conversely, a larger share of male than female economically active youth is found in the agriculture and industry sectors. These findings do not hold for China, where among the youth population, a larger proportion of males than females are active in the service sector. This occurs because a greater percentage of economically active female youth in China are concentrated in agriculture relative to male youth.

Figure 46. Percent Unemployed, Total
and Youth Population: 1987

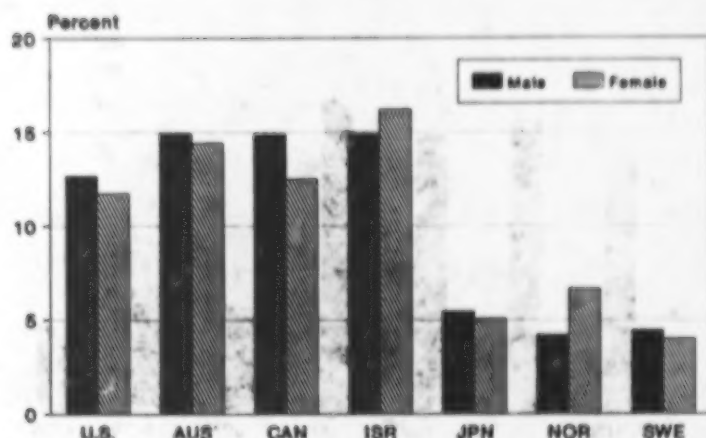


Source: Table 28.

Youth Unemployment Rates Higher Than Adult Rates

Unemployment rates are higher for youth than for the total economically active population in all countries studied (figure 46). In the United States, roughly 1 of every 9 economically active youth is unemployed. Australia, Canada, and Israel have similar youth unemployment rates. Japan, Norway, and Sweden have low unemployment levels among youth. Adult unemployment levels in these countries are also low. In marked contrast, one-third of Italy's economically active youth are unemployed (table 25), although this high level is partially explained by Italy's definition of unemployed and by the lower age limit (14 years) used for the economically active population.

Figure 47. Percent of Economically Active Youth Unemployed, by Sex: 1987

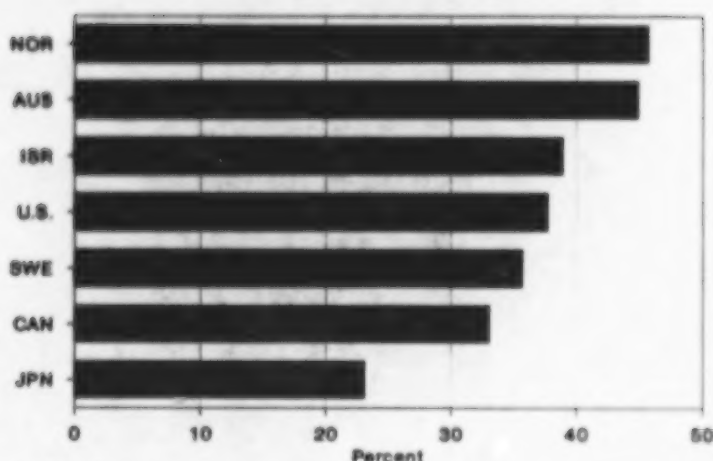


Source: Table 26.

Male and Female Unemployment Rates Similar in Industrialized Countries

The differential between the unemployment rates of male and female youth are generally small for the developed countries studied (figure 47). In Israel, Norway, and West Germany (table 25) the female youth unemployment rate is slightly higher than for male youth, while the other countries studied have slightly higher unemployment rates among young men. Young male and female unemployment levels differ most in Italy, although its unemployment data are the least comparable among the countries studied (table 25). In 1987, both male and female youth had unemployment rates below 7 percent in Japan, Norway, and Sweden. By comparison, unemployment rates in the United States in 1987 were 12.6 for young men and 11.7 for young women.

**Figure 48. Youth Unemployment as
Percent of Total Unemployment: 1987**



Source: Table 28.

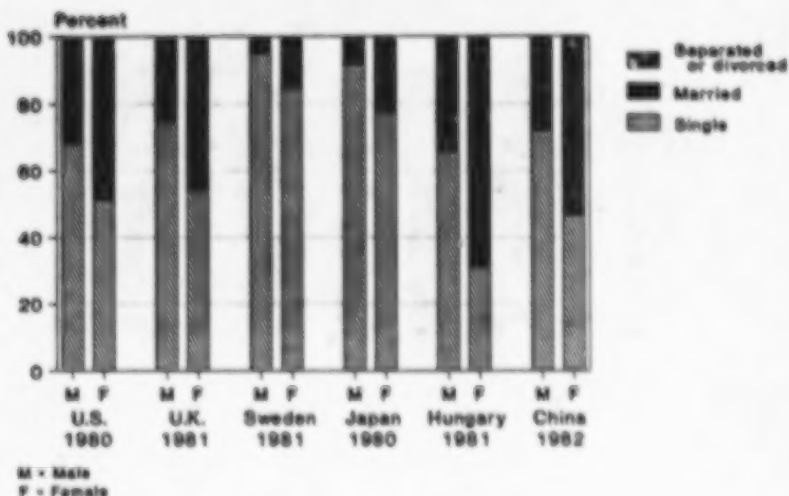
Youth Account for Over 30 Percent of All Unemployed Persons in Most Countries Studied

In the United States in 1987, more than 1 of every 3 unemployed persons was between the ages of 16 and 24 years (figure 48). The contribution of youth unemployment to total unemployment is lowest in Japan and West Germany, where about 1 of every 4 unemployed persons is under age 25 years, and highest in Australia, Norway, and Italy, where youth constitute roughly half of all unemployed persons (table 25). In the remaining countries studied, youth unemployment as a percent of total unemployment is comparable to the level in the United States.

FAMILY FORMATION

(81)

Figure 49. Marital Status of Young Adults, Ages 20 to 24, by Sex:
Circa 1981

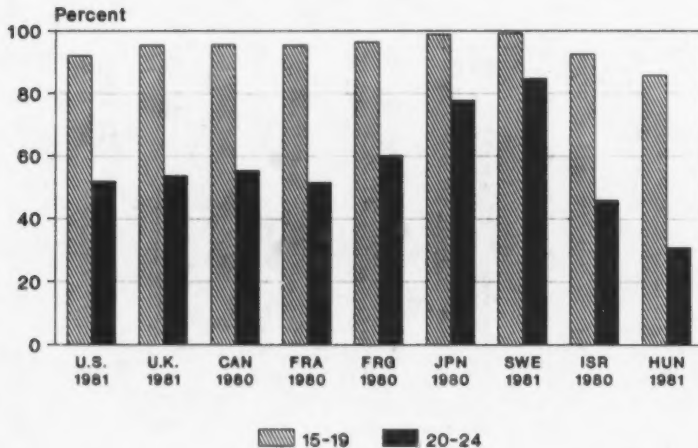


Source: Table 20.

Today's Young Adults Tend to Postpone Marriage

The majority of young adults are single in most industrialized countries (figure 49). The United States and the United Kingdom have a similar distribution of their young adult population by marital status, with about 70 percent of males and about 50 percent of females remaining single through age 24. Sweden and Japan have a markedly different pattern, with a much higher percentage of each sex remaining single. Hungary and China have the smallest percentages remaining single in this age group, with more than half of the females married by age 25.

Figure 50. Percent of Female Population
Never Married, Ages 15-24: 1980-1981

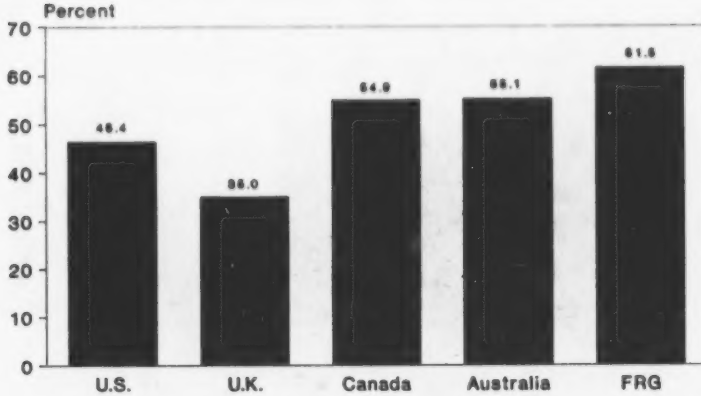


Source: Table 27.

The Majority of Teenage Women are Single in All Countries, but the Percent of 20-24 Year-Old Women Remaining Single Varies by Country

The vast majority of young women ages 15-19 are single in all countries studied (ranging from 86 percent in Hungary to 99 percent in Sweden and Japan). But the proportion of women ages 20-24 who have never married ranges from 31 percent in Hungary to 78 percent in Japan and 85 percent in Sweden (figure 50).

Figure 51. Percent of Independent Youth, Ages 15 to 24, Living Alone:
Circa 1980

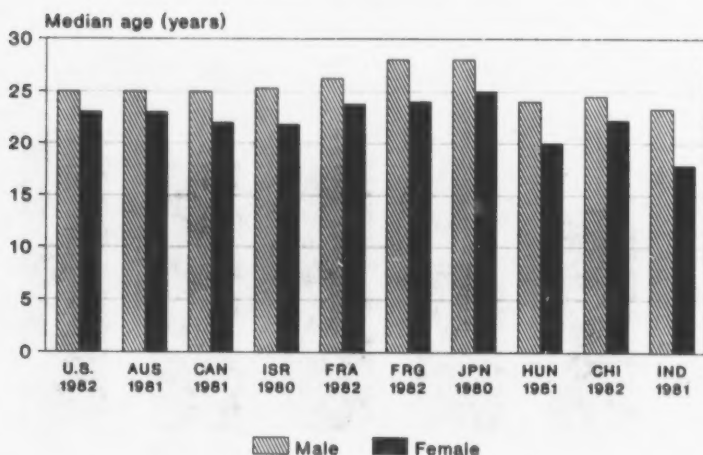


Source: Short, Kathleen S. and Thesis I. Garner, 1988, "Living Arrangements of Young Adults Living Independently: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study," Luxembourg Income Study, Working Paper 29.

Thirty to Sixty Percent of Independent Youth Live Alone

A study of living arrangements of young adults who have set up households independent of their parents in five developed countries concluded that youth in West Germany were more likely to live alone among the countries sampled (see figure 51). The study also found that single males are more likely than single females to live alone. Further, these independent young adults are more likely to live with someone or to marry as they get older (Short and Garner, 1989).

Figure 52. Median Age at Marriage:
Circa 1981

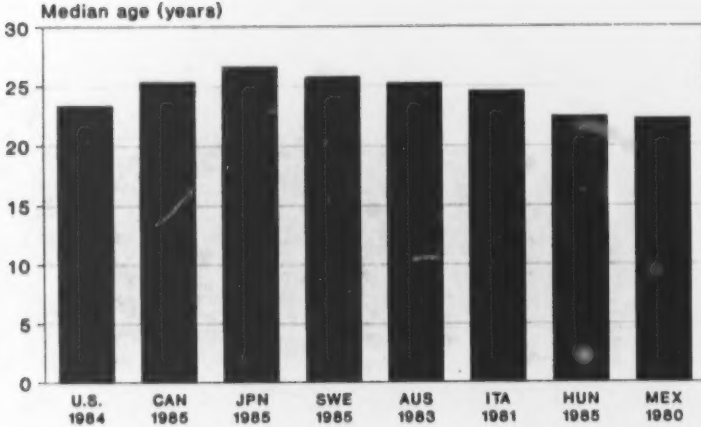


Source: Table 28.

Persons in North America and Australia Tend to Marry Younger Than Those in Europe or Japan

Half of all males marrying do so by the time they reach age 25 in the United States, Australia, Canada, and Israel (figure 52). In West Germany and Japan, on the other hand, the median age at marriage for men is 3 full years higher. The median age at marriage for women ranges from 18 years in India to 25 years in Japan, with the United States median at 23.

Figure 53. Median Age of Mother
at First Birth: Selected Years,
1980 to 1985

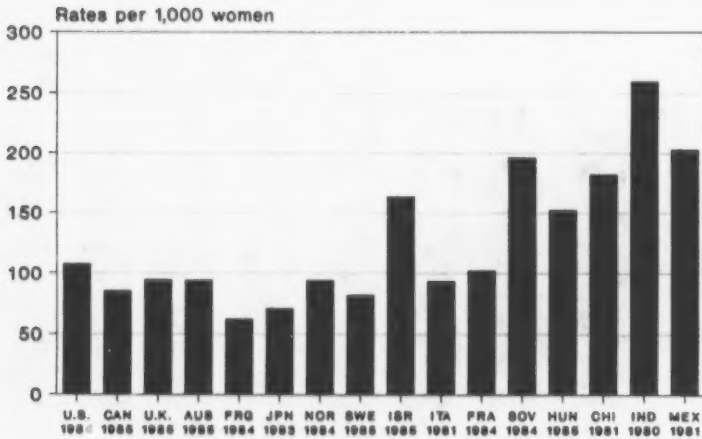


Source: Table 28.

First-Time Mothers Are Younger, on Average, in the United States Compared to Most Developed Countries Studied

The median age at first birth is 23 years in the United States compared with about 25 years in most developed countries studied (figure 53). In Hungary and Mexico, the average age of first-time mothers is 22 years.

Figure 54. Fertility Rates for Women,
Ages 20 to 24: Selected Years,
1980 to 1985

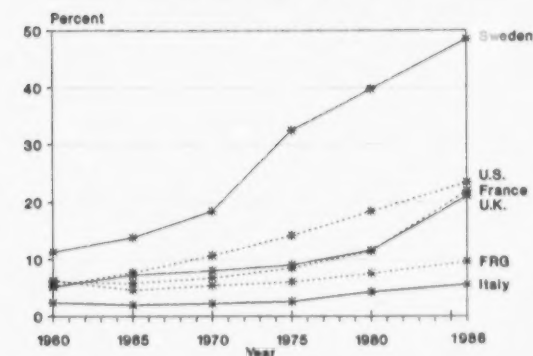


Source: Table 29.

Fertility Is Higher Among 20-24 Year-Old Women in the United States Than Other Western Countries

The United States' rate of 107 births per 1,000 women ages 20-24 years is exceeded only by rates in the Soviet Union, Hungary and the developing countries studied. Among the countries studied, Japan, Sweden; and West Germany have the lowest fertility rates in this age group (figure 54).

Figure 55. Percent of Total Births to Unmarried Women: 1960 to 1986



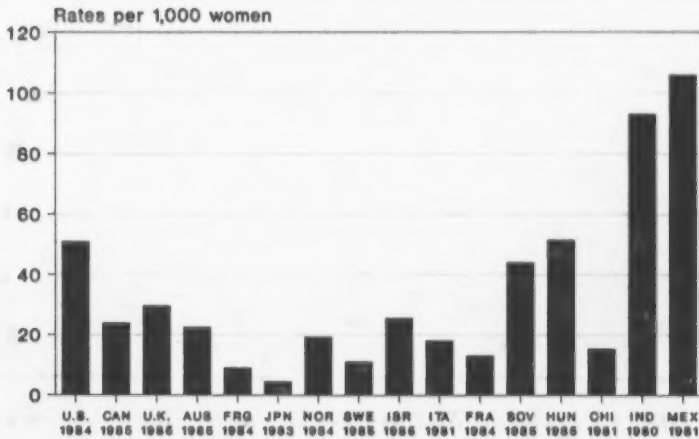
Source: Table 30.

Births to Unmarried Women Have Increased Steadily Since 1960 in All Countries Studied

The largest increases in births to unmarried women were in Sweden -- from 11 percent in 1960 to 48 percent in 1986, and the United States -- from 5 percent to 23 percent of all births over the same period (figure 55). The trends in the United Kingdom and France were almost identical -- from 5 and 6 percent of births in 1960 up to 21 and 22 percent, respectively. Births to unmarried women in Italy and West Germany have increased only slightly and have remained a small percentage of all births.

The high proportion of women in Sweden giving birth out of wedlock is directly related to the widespread custom of cohabitation among Swedes, particularly in the ages of childbearing. In 1980, 68 percent of 20-24 year-old unmarried Swedish women were living in consensual unions, as were 35 percent of those ages 25-29 (Popenoe, 1988). Cohabiting Swedes are typically in a relationship with many of the legal rights and obligations of a marriage, including the requirement to pay child support (Statistics Sweden, 1989). Consensual unions are also becoming more prevalent in the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, though the amount of nonmarital cohabitation in the United States is relatively small (U.K. Central Statistical Office, 1989b; France Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, 1988; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988a).

Figure 56. Fertility Rates for Women,
Ages 15 to 19: Selected Years,
1980 to 1985

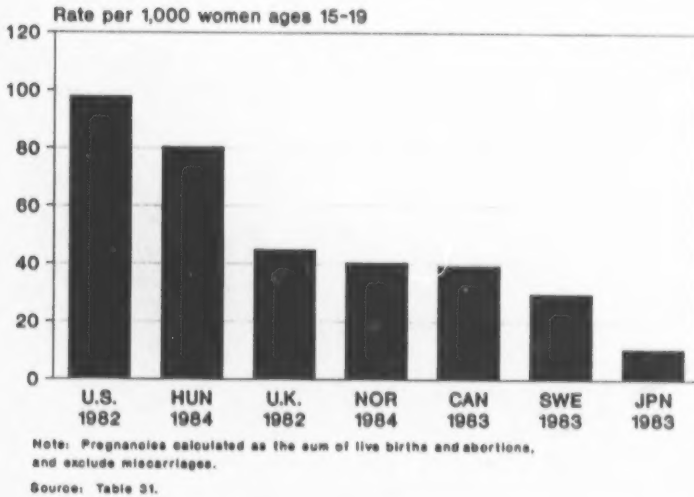


Source: Table 29.

Hungary and the United States Have the Highest Teenage Fertility Among the Industrialized Countries

There were 52 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years in Hungary in 1985 and 51 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 in the United States in 1984 (figure 56). These rates were more than twice the rate in all other western developed countries except the United Kingdom (at 29.5 per 1,000). Two of the developing countries studied, India and Mexico, had higher teenage fertility rates. The teenage fertility rate in the Soviet Union (44) was close to the rate in the United States. Japan had the lowest rate at 4 births per thousand, followed by West Germany and Sweden at 9 and 11 births per 1,000, respectively.

Figure 57. Teenage Pregnancy Rates:
Circa 1983



One Out of Every Ten Women Aged 15-19 Becomes Pregnant Each Year in the United States

The teenage pregnancy rate was 98 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years in the United States in 1982. Hungary ranks second in teenage pregnancies, with a rate of 80 per 1,000 in 1984. The lowest rate among the countries studied is in Japan, where there were only 10 pregnancies per 1,000 women in this age group. Teenage pregnancy rates in the remaining countries studied ranged from 29 in Sweden to 45 in the United Kingdom (figure 57).

GLOSSARY

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of live births during a year per 1,000 women in a specific age group (based on midyear population).

Birth rate. The average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as crude birth rate.

Child dependency ratio. The number of persons ages 0 to 14 years per 100 persons ages 15 to 64 years.

Death rate. The average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as crude death rate.

Disposable income. Post tax and transfer income. It includes all forms of cash income (earnings, property income, and all cash transfers) and subtracts income and payroll taxes. Adjusted disposable income adjusts for family size.

Economically active population. Comprises all persons who furnish the supply of labor for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time-reference period. Included are all persons who are either employed or unemployed.

Gross national product (GNP). The market value of the output of goods and services produced by a nation's economy.

Growth rate. The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. Also known as population growth rate or average annual rate of growth.

Household. Generally, a person or group of persons who occupy a dwelling or housing unit. Households may include related or unrelated individuals. The definition of household may differ across countries. For example, it may include requirements relating to access to the housing unit and/or to the sharing of

meals or cooking facilities. Persons living in group quarters are generally excluded.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in a given year per 1,000 live births occurring in the same year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Median age. The age which divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Median age at first birth. The age which divides the number of women having births in a year into two numerically equal groups; that is, 50 percent of mothers in a year are younger than this age and 50 percent are older.

Poverty rate. As used in this report, the percentage of people who have adjusted disposable income below the United States poverty line converted into national currencies using the purchasing power parities developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Productive ages. A term frequently used in relation to the calculation of dependency ratios (see child dependency ratio). Generally, the productive ages are defined as persons ages 15 to 64 years.

Projections. Data on population, vital rates and other demographic measures derived for future years based on statistics from population censuses, vital registration systems, administrative records, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past, and on assumptions about future trends. These projections are made using the component method, which estimates or projects population using the separate components of population change (fertility, mortality, and migration). This method may be used to derive the total population or population by specific characteristics, such as age and sex.

Total fertility rate. The average number of live births a woman would have if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Vital rates. Birth rates and death rates.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

(97)

TABLE 1.—TOTAL, CHILD, AND YOUTH POPULATION, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

[Numbers in millions]

Region and country	Number									Percent								
	Total, all ages			Children, ages 0 to 14 years			Youth, ages 15 to 24 years			Children, ages 0 to 14 years			Youth, ages 15 to 24 years					
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
World	5,332	6,290	7,253	1,755	1,965	2,073	1,023	1,080	1,267	32.5	31.2	28.6	19.2	17.2	17.5			
Developing	4,121	5,020	5,938	1,472	1,707	1,822	844	906	1,092	35.7	34.0	30.7	20.5	18.0	18.4			
Developed	1,211	1,270	1,315	261	258	251	179	174	174	21.5	20.3	19.1	14.8	13.7	13.3			
Africa	661	890	1,177	296	391	491	127	173	235	44.7	43.9	41.7	19.2	19.5	20.0			
Asia	3,128	3,712	4,255	1,035	1,163	1,174	643	644	758	33.1	31.3	27.6	20.6	17.3	17.8			
Europe	499	510	513	98	96	90	74	66	64	19.6	18.8	17.5	14.9	12.9	12.5			
Latin America	450	540	630	162	172	178	91	104	112	36.0	31.9	28.3	20.3	19.2	17.8			
North America	277	296	312	60	60	57	40	40	42	21.5	20.2	18.2	14.5	13.5	13.5			
Oceania	26	29	32	7	7	8	4	4	5	26.4	25.3	23.6	17.3	15.4	15.3			
Soviet Union	291	312	334	76	75	76	42	49	50	26.0	24.1	22.8	14.5	15.7	15.1			
Australia	17	19	20	4	4	4	3	3	3	22.3	21.5	19.9	16.2	13.8	13.8			
Canada	27	28	29	6	5	5	4	4	4	20.9	19.0	16.6	14.4	13.2	12.8			
China	1,130	1,292	1,398	305	346	298	250	188	234	27.0	26.8	21.3	22.1	14.6	16.8			
Federal Republic of Germany	61	61	59	9	10	9	8	6	7	14.9	16.3	14.9	13.6	9.8	11.2			
France	56	58	58	11	11	10	9	7	7	20.0	18.9	17.0	15.2	12.9	12.7			
Hungary	11	10	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	20.1	18.9	19.3	14.2	14.2	12.2			
India	850	1,013	1,166	308	332	333	172	193	217	36.3	32.8	28.6	20.2	19.0	18.6			
Israel	4	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	31.0	28.6	27.1	17.5	17.5	16.2			
Italy	58	58	58	10	10	10	9	7	6	16.9	16.9	16.4	15.6	11.4	11.1			
Japan	124	129	133	23	22	24	19	16	14	18.5	17.3	17.8	15.3	12.3	10.8			
Mexico	88	109	131	34	38	41	20	21	24	38.4	34.9	31.0	22.2	19.4	18.6			
Norway	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	18.5	18.3	16.8	15.4	12.1	12.2			
Sweden	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	17.3	17.2	15.9	13.5	11.5	11.8			
United Kingdom	57	58	57	11	11	10	8	7	7	18.8	18.8	16.6	14.8	12.1	13.0			
United States	250	268	282	54	55	52	36	36	38	21.6	20.3	18.4	14.5	13.5	13.6			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 2.—MEDIAN AGE, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

(In years)				
Region and country	1990	2000	2010	
World	24.1	26.0	27.6	
Africa	17.5	17.9	18.9	
Asia	23.2	25.8	28.0	
Europe	35.1	37.5	40.3	
Latin America	21.8	24.4	27.3	
North America	33.0	36.4	38.9	
Oceania	28.9	31.0	32.9	
Soviet Union	30.9	32.2	33.2	
Australia	32.1	34.6	37.0	
Canada	33.2	37.3	40.8	
China	25.5	29.6	34.0	
Federal Republic of Germany	38.6	41.1	44.9	
France	34.8	37.4	40.2	
Hungary	36.4	37.3	37.9	
India	21.7	24.0	26.7	
Israel	26.0	27.4	29.3	
Italy	36.7	39.0	42.4	
Japan	37.3	39.6	41.5	
Mexico	19.9	22.7	25.3	
Norway	35.7	38.1	41.1	
Sweden	39.0	40.6	42.9	
United Kingdom	35.7	37.8	41.0	
United States	33.0	36.3	38.6	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 3.—CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

Region and country	1990	2000	2010
World	52.8	50.3	44.5
Africa	85.4	82.8	75.6
Asia	53.2	49.7	41.8
Europe	29.4	28.3	26.3
Latin America	60.5	50.9	43.3
North America	32.6	30.2	26.7
Oceania	41.0	39.0	35.6
Soviet Union	40.4	37.5	34.9
Australia	33.5	32.2	29.5
Canada	30.9	27.9	24.3
China	40.1	40.4	30.3
Federal Republic of Germany	21.5	24.4	23.1
France	30.3	28.8	25.5
Hungary	30.2	28.1	29.1
India	60.2	52.0	43.0
Israel	51.9	45.9	42.2
Italy	24.7	25.5	25.1
Japan	26.6	26.1	28.5
Mexico	66.8	57.9	48.9
Norway	28.5	27.6	25.0
Sweden	26.7	26.3	24.7
United Kingdom	28.7	28.7	24.7
United States	32.8	30.5	27.0

Note: Child dependency ratio defined as number of persons ages 0 to 14 years per 100 persons ages 15 to 64 years.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

(Births per woman)

Region and country	1990	2000	2010
World	3.5	3.1	2.9
Africa	6.2	5.5	4.7
Asia	3.4	2.9	2.7
Europe	1.8	1.8	1.8
Latin America	3.3	2.7	2.4
North America	1.8	1.8	1.9
Oceania	2.5	2.4	2.2
Soviet Union	2.4	2.3	2.2
Australia	1.9	1.9	1.9
Canada	1.7	1.7	1.7
China	2.4	1.9	2.1
Federal Republic of Germany	1.4	1.7	1.7
France	1.8	1.7	1.7
Hungary	1.9	1.9	1.9
India	3.8	3.0	2.5
Israel	2.9	2.7	2.5
Italy	1.5	1.7	1.7
Japan	1.8	1.9	1.8
Mexico	3.6	3.0	2.7
Norway	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sweden	1.7	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom	1.8	1.7	1.7
United States	1.9	1.9	1.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 5.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

(Rate per 1,000 births)

Region and country	1990	2000	2010
World	69	58	47
Africa	103	84	67
Asia	70	57	46
Europe	11	10	8
Latin America	54	42	32
North America	10	9	9
Oceania	34	28	23
Soviet Union	24	15	9
Australia	7	6	5
Canada	7	5	4
China	32	23	18
Federal Republic of Germany	7	5	4
France	8	7	5
Hungary	20	15	11
India	89	67	50
Israel	9	7	6
Italy	8	6	4
Japan	5	5	4
Mexico	41	31	21
Norway	7	5	4
Sweden	6	4	4
United Kingdom	8	6	4
United States	10	10	9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 6.—LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

(In years)

Region and country	1990	2000	2010
World	62.3	65.3	68.1
Africa	53.5	57.8	61.7
Asia	62.4	65.8	68.9
Europe	74.6	75.9	76.9
Latin America	67.7	70.9	73.6
North America	75.7	76.9	78.3
Oceania	69.6	71.2	72.7
Soviet Union	69.5	73.2	75.9
Australia	76.4	77.1	77.8
Canada	77.2	79.3	80.2
China	69.6	72.7	74.8
Federal Republic of Germany	76.1	77.2	78.1
France	76.0	77.3	78.2
Hungary	69.1	71.1	72.7
India	57.8	62.1	65.8
Israel	76.9	78.0	78.6
Italy	76.9	78.0	79.2
Japan	78.7	79.8	80.4
Mexico	70.4	73.2	76.1
Norway	77.0	78.5	79.5
Sweden	77.5	78.6	79.4
United Kingdom	75.4	76.9	78.1
United States	75.6	76.7	77.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 7.—HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AS PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, SELECTED COUNTRIES:
SELECTED YEARS, 1982 TO 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Country	Year	Total households	Family households with children			Percent of all households			Percent of family households with children	
			Total	Married	Single-parent	Family households with children	Married with children	Single-parent with children	Married	Single-parent
Australia.....	1982	5,214	1,770	1,569	201	33.9	30.1	3.9	88.6	11.4
Canada.....	1986	8,992	3,406	2,903	503	37.9	32.3	5.6	85.2	14.8
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1988	27,403	6,918	5,984	934	25.2	21.8	3.4	86.5	13.5
France.....	1988	20,853	7,070	6,301	769	33.9	30.2	3.7	89.1	10.9
Japan.....	1985	37,980	15,836	14,896	940	41.7	39.2	2.5	94.1	5.9
Sweden.....	1985	3,670	1,051	873	178	28.6	23.8	4.9	83.1	16.9
United Kingdom.....	1987	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.0	28.0	4.0	87.3	12.7
United States.....	1988	91,066	31,920	24,601	7,319	35.1	27.0	8.0	77.1	22.9

NA-Data not available.

Note: Children are defined as under 18 years old with the following exceptions: Australia includes all children under 15 and full-time students ages 15 to 20 years. The United Kingdom includes all children under 16 and full-time students ages 16 and 17 years; data refer only to Great Britain (excludes Northern Ireland), and are based on a household survey that has not been inflated to national levels.

The definitions of households, children, and the treatment of unmarried cohabiting couples may differ across countries so comparisons should be made with caution. Households may include related or unrelated individuals. A small proportion of other household types may contain children. Households of unmarried cohabiting couples may be classified as single-parent households, married couple households, or "other" households, depending on responses to surveys, in all countries except Canada, Sweden, and France where they are explicitly included under married couples. Single-parent sub-families living in larger household are excluded from the data on single-parent households.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1984, Social Indicators No. 4, table 2.26, Canberra; Statistics Canada, 1989c, Unpublished tabulations, Ottawa; France Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, 1988, Enquête sur l'emploi de 1988, Résultats détaillés, Paris; Germany, Federal Republic of, Statistisches Bundesamt, 1988, Statistisches Jahrbuch 1988; 1989, Unpublished tabulations, Wiesbaden; Japan Bureau of Statistics, 1989, Japan Statistical Yearbook 1989, Tokyo; Statistics Sweden, 1980, Statistical Abstract of Sweden 1989, Stockholm; United Kingdom Central Statistical Office, 1989b, General Household Survey 1987; 1989c, Social Trends No. 19, London; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989, Household and Family Characteristics: March 1988, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 437, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES:
1960 TO 1986

Country	1960	1970	1975	1980	1983-86
Canada.....	NA	NA	10.5	12.8	NA
Norway.....	NA	NA	8.1	10.9	13.9
Sweden.....	7.8	12.0	11.4	13.5	NA
United Kingdom.....	NA	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0
United States.....	9.1	11.9	NA	19.7	23.4

NA—Data not available.

Note: All data for the United Kingdom refer to Great Britain. 1983-86 data for the United Kingdom refer to 1986, to 1983 for Norway, and to 1985 for the United States. Children are defined as follows: Canada—age 0 to 24 years; Norway—under age 20; Sweden—18 years and under for 1960, 1970, and 1975, and 15 years and under for 1980; United Kingdom—under age 16 or aged 16-18 and in full-time education; United States—under age 18.

Source: Jencks, Christopher and Barbara Boyle Torrey, 1988, "Beyond Income and Poverty: Trends in Social Welfare Among Children and the Elderly Since 1960," in Palmer, John L., Timothy Smeeding, and Barbara Boyle Torrey (eds.), *The Vulnerable*, Washington, D.C., Figure 10.1, p. 257.

TABLE 9.—PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN, SELECTED COUNTRIES:
CIRCA 1980

Country	Year	No children (percent)	Households with children		
			1 child (percent)	2 children (percent)	3 or more children (percent)
Canada.....	1981	57.5	16.0	16.6	9.9
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1981	57.1	20.4	16.6	5.9
Israel.....	1979	40.8	15.0	21.2	23.1
Norway.....	1979	56.6	15.6	16.0	11.8
Sweden.....	1981	52.6	21.4	18.7	7.4
United Kingdom.....	1979	61.1	14.1	16.6	8.2
United States.....	1979	60.5	15.8	14.0	9.6

Note: The percentages shown are based on sample data from the Luxembourg Income Study. The sample has not been inflated to national levels.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, Youth Data Base.

TABLE 10.—MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1986

Country	Marriage rates (per 1,000 population)	Divorce rates (per 1,000 married women)
Canada.....	6.9	12.9
Federal Republic of Germany.....	6.1	8.3
France.....	4.8	8.5
Italy.....	5.2	1.1
Japan.....	5.9	5.4
Sweden.....	4.6	11.7
United Kingdom.....	6.9	12.9
United States.....	9.9	21.2

Note: The divorce rate for France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom is reported as per 1,000 existing marriages.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1989, Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1986, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 38, No. 2, Supplement; Japan Bureau of Statistics, 1989, Japan Statistical Yearbook 1989, Tokyo; Statistics Canada, 1987d, Marriages and Divorces, Vital Statistics 1986, Vol. II, Ottawa; Statistics Sweden, 1987, Statistical Abstract of Sweden 1988, Stockholm; and Statistical Office of the European Communities, 1989, Demographic Statistics, Luxembourg.

TABLE 11.—RATIO OF ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME TO NATIONAL MEAN FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY AGE OF FAMILY HEAD, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1980

Country	Year	Families with children; age of family head					Total
		24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	
Australia.....	1981	.68	.80	.89	1.07	1.05	.90
Canada.....	1981	.65	.84	.93	1.02	.96	.91
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1981	.62	.79	.89	.86	.96	.86
Norway.....	1979	.80	.93	.99	1.03	1.15	.99
Sweden.....	1981	.91	.98	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.01
United Kingdom.....	1979	.80	.87	.95	1.10	1.14	.95
United States.....	1979	.62	.82	.93	1.02	.94	.90
Overall mean.....		.71	.85	.94	1.02	1.05	.93

Note: Adjusted disposable income is post tax and transfer income. It includes all forms of cash income (earnings, property income, and all cash transfers including the value of food stamps in the United States and housing allowance in the United Kingdom and Sweden) and it subtracts income and payroll taxes. It is adjusted for family size. The national mean adjusted income equals 1.00 for each country. Families with children are those that include at least one child under age 18.

Source: Smeeding, Timothy, Barbara Boyle Torrey, and Martin Rein, 1988, "Patterns of Income and Poverty: The Economic Status of Children and the Elderly in Eight Countries," in Palmer, John L., Timothy Smeeding, and Barbara Boyle Torrey (eds.), The Vulnerable, Washington, D.C., table 5.1.

TABLE 12.—INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILDREN, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1980

Country	Year	Earnings of poor families with children (before taxes and transfers) as percentage of U.S. poverty line		Government transfers to families with children (before taxes and transfers) in 1979 U.S. dollars (thousands)		Poverty rate for children		Poverty rate for families with children		Percent of pre-tax and transfer poor who receive transfers
		All families	Single parent	Means tested	Social insurance	All families	Single parent	All families	Single parent	
Australia.....	1981	21	11	2,397	369	16.9	65.0	15.0	61.4	99
Canada.....	1981	36	16	1,383	1,498	9.6	38.7	8.6	35.3	99
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1981	45	15	328	2,726	8.2	35.1	6.9	31.9	100
Sweden.....	1981	48	39	2,357	4,028	5.1	8.6	4.4	7.5	100
United Kingdom.....	1979	48	17	1,239	1,971	10.7	38.6	8.5	36.8	99
United States.....	1979	33	21	1,660	692	17.1	51.0	13.8	42.9	73

Note: Poverty is defined as the percentage of people who have adjusted disposable income below the U.S. poverty line (\$5,763 for a family of 3 in 1979) converted into national currencies using the purchasing power parities developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The definition of adjustable disposable income includes all forms of cash income (earnings, property income, and all cash transfers including the value of food stamps in the United States and housing allowances in the United Kingdom and Sweden) and it subtracts income and payroll taxes. This definition differs slightly from the definition of income used in the official United States calculation of poverty rates. In 1979, the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated that 16.0 percent of United States children were in families with income below the poverty line.

Source: The source of the estimates of earnings, government transfers, and poverty rates is the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). The LIS and the specific estimates presented here are discussed in a number of publications: Smeeding, Timothy and Barbara Boyle Torrey, 1988, "Poor Children in Rich Countries," *Science*, Vol. 242, November 11, p. 873-877; Smeeding, Timothy and Barbara Boyle Torrey, 1988, "Poor Children in Rich Countries," paper presented to the Population Association of America, New Orleans, May, tables 6 and 8; O'Higgins, Michael, 1988, "The Allocation of Public Resources to Children and the Elderly in OECD Countries," in Palmer, John L., Timothy Smeeding and Barbara Boyle Torrey (eds.), 1988, *The Vulnerable*, Washington, D.C., table 9.5 and 9.6; Torrey, Barbara Boyle, 1989, "Public Benefits and Private Poverty," paper presented to OECD Working Group on Social Policy, March, Tables 5, 6, and 7; and Timothy, Smeeding, Barbara Boyle Torrey, and Martin Bish, 1988, "Patterns of Income and Poverty: The Economic Status of Children and the Elderly in Eight Countries," in Palmer, John L., Timothy Smeeding, and Barbara Boyle Torrey (eds.), *The Vulnerable*, Washington, D.C., table 5.6.

TABLE 13.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1986

(Rate per 1,000 births)

Country	Both sexes	Male	Female
Australia.....	8.8	10.0	7.7
Canada.....	7.9	8.7	7.0
China.....	37.4	38.2	36.7
Federal Republic of Germany.....	8.5	9.6	7.5
France.....	8.3	9.0	7.0
Hungary.....	19.0	21.6	16.4
India.....	98.6	98.2	99.1
Israel.....	11.4	12.3	10.5
Italy.....	9.9	11.0	8.7
Japan.....	5.2	5.6	4.8
Mexico.....	45.5	49.7	41.0
Norway.....	7.9	8.5	7.3
Soviet Union.....	25.1	28.1	21.9
Sweden.....	5.9	6.6	5.2
United Kingdom.....	9.5	10.9	8.1
United States.....	10.4	11.5	9.1

Note: Soviet Union—Excluding infants born alive after less than 28 weeks' gestation, of less than 1,000 grams in weight and 35 centimeters in length, who died within 7 days of birth.

Source: World Health Organization, 1988, *World Health Statistics Annual*, Geneva, tables 8 and 10; 1987, *World Health Statistics Annual*, Geneva, tables 4 and 6; Italy Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1988, *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, Rome, tables 2.29 and 2.33; and United Kingdom Central Statistical Office, 1989a, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, HMSO No. 125, table 2.21.

TABLE 14.—INFANT DEATHS, BY AGE AT DEATH AND SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1982

Country and sex	Number						Percent					
	Under 1 year	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	7 to 27 days	28 days to 5 months	6 to 11 months	Under 1 year	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	7 to 27 days	28 days to 5 months	6 to 11 months
Australia:												
Both sexes	2,482	905	423	281	649	224	100.0	36.5	17.0	11.3	26.1	9.0
Male	1,425	524	235	153	384	129	100.0	36.8	16.5	10.7	26.9	9.1
Female	1,057	381	188	128	265	95	100.0	36.0	17.8	12.1	25.1	9.0
Canada:												
Both sexes	3,385	1,264	609	346	918	248	100.0	37.3	18.0	10.2	27.1	7.3
Male	1,975	731	382	193	533	136	100.0	37.0	19.3	9.8	27.0	6.9
Female	1,410	533	227	153	385	112	100.0	37.8	16.1	10.9	27.3	7.9
Federal Republic of Germany:												
Both sexes	6,782	1,320	1,680	934	2,029	819	100.0	19.5	24.8	13.8	29.9	12.1
Male	3,847	715	1,006	497	1,176	453	100.0	18.6	26.2	12.9	30.6	11.8
Female	2,935	605	674	437	853	366	100.0	20.6	23.0	14.9	29.1	12.5
France:												
Both sexes	7,542	1,280	1,917	994	2,639	712	100.0	17.0	25.4	13.2	35.0	9.4
Male	4,390	739	1,102	563	1,592	394	100.0	16.8	25.1	12.8	36.3	9.0
Female	3,152	541	815	431	1,047	318	100.0	17.2	25.9	13.7	33.2	10.1
Hungary:												
Both sexes	2,676	853	844	371	432	176	100.0	31.9	31.5	13.9	16.1	6.6
Male	1,544	478	494	229	246	97	100.0	31.0	32.0	14.8	15.9	6.3
Female	1,132	375	350	142	186	79	100.0	33.1	30.9	12.5	16.4	7.0
Israel:												
Both sexes	1,346	312	339	173	386	136	100.0	23.2	25.2	12.9	28.7	10.1
Male	716	175	188	101	200	52	100.0	24.4	26.3	14.1	27.9	7.3
Female	630	137	151	72	186	84	100.0	21.7	24.0	11.4	29.5	13.3
Japan:												
Both sexes	9,969	2,433	2,634	1,358	2,315	1,229	100.0	24.4	26.4	13.6	23.2	12.3
Male	5,685	1,396	1,550	756	1,292	691	100.0	24.6	27.3	13.3	22.7	12.2
Female	4,284	1,037	1,084	602	1,023	538	100.0	24.2	25.3	14.1	23.9	12.6
Mexico:												
Both sexes	78,492	6,554	17,781	11,139	28,635	14,383	100.0	8.3	22.7	14.2	36.5	18.3
Male	43,994	3,807	10,456	6,304	15,838	7,589	100.0	8.7	23.8	14.3	36.0	17.3
Female	34,498	2,747	7,325	4,835	12,797	6,794	100.0	8.0	21.2	14.0	37.1	19.7

TABLE 14.—INFANT DEATHS, BY AGE AT DEATH AND SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1982—Continued

Country and sex	Number						Percent					
	Under 1 year	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	7 to 27 days	28 days to 5 months	6 to 11 months	Under 1 year	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	7 to 27 days	28 days to 5 months	6 to 11 months
Norway:												
Both sexes	413	89	104	43	123	54	100.0	21.5	25.2	10.4	29.8	13.1
Male	235	58	54	22	69	32	100.0	24.7	23.0	9.4	29.4	13.6
Female	178	31	50	21	54	22	100.0	17.4	28.1	11.8	30.3	12.4
Sweden:												
Both sexes	635	166	182	81	173	33	100.0	26.1	28.7	12.8	27.2	5.2
Male	341	82	102	41	96	20	100.0	24.0	29.9	12.0	28.2	5.9
Female	294	84	80	40	77	13	100.0	28.6	27.2	13.6	26.2	4.4
United Kingdom:												
Both sexes	6,775	1,768	1,380	777	2,180	670	100.0	26.1	20.4	11.5	32.2	9.9
Male	3,914	1,047	795	431	1,282	359	100.0	26.8	20.3	11.0	32.8	9.2
Female	2,861	721	585	346	898	311	100.0	25.2	20.4	12.1	31.4	10.9
United States:												
Both sexes	42,401	16,230	7,476	4,629	10,882	3,184	100.0	38.3	17.6	10.9	25.7	7.5
Male	24,073	9,077	4,266	2,640	6,306	1,784	100.0	37.7	17.7	11.0	26.2	7.4
Female	18,328	7,153	3,210	1,989	4,576	1,400	100.0	39.0	17.5	10.9	25.0	7.6

Note: Canada—Including Canadian residents temporarily in the United States, but excluding United States residents temporarily in Canada.

Federal Republic of Germany—Data include the relevant data relating to Berlin, for which separate data have not been supplied.

Israel—Including data for East Jerusalem and Israeli residents in certain other territories under occupation by Israeli military forces since June 1967.

Japan—For Japanese nationals in Japan only.

Mexico—Excluding infant deaths of unknown sex.

Norway—Including residents temporarily outside the country.

United Kingdom—Excluding late registration (31 March of following year).

Source: United Nations, 1987, Demographic Yearbook 1985, New York, table 21.

TABLE 15.—TOTAL AND PEDIATRIC AIDS CASES, AND PEDIATRIC CASES BY TRANSMISSION GROUP, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1989

Country	Total AIDS cases	Pediatric AIDS Cases					Percent pediatric of total AIDS cases	Percent of pediatric cases transmitted by parent-child
		Total	Mother-child	Horizontal	Transmission recipient	Other/unknown		
Federal Republic of Germany.....	3,497	37	26	4	7	0	1.1	70.3
France.....	7,149	193	154	7	30	2	2.7	80.6
Israel.....	85	1	1	0	0	0	1.2	100.0
Italy.....	4,158	118	103	7	5	3	2.8	89.6
Norway.....	119	1	1	0	0	0	.8	100.0
Soviet Union.....	7	1	1	0	0	0	14.2	100.0
Sweden.....	309	4	3	1	0	0	1.3	75.0
United Kingdom.....	2,372	34	22	7	5	0	1.4	64.7
United States.....	104,210	1,780	1,422	102	200	56	1.7	82.5

Note: Data for United States are through August 1989, data for all other countries are through June 1989. Percent of pediatric AIDS cases due to parent-child transmission based on total pediatric cases excluding unknowns.

Source: U.S. Center for Disease Control, 1989, telephone communication; and World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on AIDS, 1985, "AIDS Surveillance in Europe," Quarterly Report No. 22, 30 June, Paris, tables 7 and 10.

TABLE 16.—LEGALLY INDUCED ABORTIONS, BY AGE, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1983

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Country	Year	Number				Percent			
		Total	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	Total	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
Canada.....	1983	62	15	21	26	100.0	24.9	33.3	41.8
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1984	86	10	22	54	100.0	11.1	25.4	63.4
France.....	1981	181	23	47	111	100.0	12.5	26.0	61.5
Hungary.....	1984	82	9	14	59	100.0	11.3	16.9	71.8
India.....	1983	493	25	106	300	100.0	5.8	24.6	69.6
Italy.....	1982	231	20	48	162	100.0	8.5	21.1	70.4
Norway.....	1984	14	3	4	7	100.0	24.2	26.4	49.4
Sweden.....	1984	31	5	7	18	100.0	16.9	23.8	59.3
United States.....	1983	1,575	427	548	599	100.0	27.1	34.8	38.0

Note: Abortion is defined as any interruption of pregnancy before 28 weeks gestation with a dead fetus. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action undertaken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered as spontaneous.

Total abortions includes those to women with age not reported. Percents based on total abortions excluding women with age not reported. Data for 15-19 year olds include abortions to women less than age 15 years.

Federal Republic of Germany—includes West Berlin.

Source: United Nations, 1987, Demographic Yearbook 1985, New York, table 16; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1988, 108th Edition, Washington, D.C., table 105.

TABLE 17.—VIOLENT DEATHS TO YOUTH AGES 15 TO 24 YEARS, BY CAUSE AND SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1986

Country	Year	Total youth deaths			Total violent deaths			Motor vehicle accidents			Suicide			Homicide		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
NUMBER																
Australia	1986	2,398	1,772	626	1,769	1,378	391	1,040	791	249	361	290	71	61	33	28
Canada	1986	3,422	2,577	845	2,609	2,082	527	1,283	993	290	679	570	109	99	62	37
Federal Republic of Germany	1987	6,163	4,527	1,636	4,233	3,311	922	2,495	1,959	536	1,074	863	211	119	49	70
France	1986	7,212	5,305	1,907	5,046	3,934	1,112	2,914	2,254	660	888	695	193	91	59	32
Hungary	1987	1,095	801	294	718	574	144	279	237	42	242	173	69	17	11	6
Italy	1985	5,730	4,325	1,405	3,613	2,971	642	2,234	1,837	397	309	249	60	166	136	30
Israel	1986	388	268	120	223	166	57	100	76	24	41	25	16	18	14	4
Japan	1987	8,699	6,336	2,363	5,785	4,599	1,186	3,258	2,826	432	1,634	1,065	569	85	47	38
Mexico	1983	22,070	15,651	6,419	13,103	11,313	1,790	3,003	2,483	520	335	255	80	3,171	2,920	251
Norway	1986	496	393	103	357	294	63	170	133	37	81	69	12	13	11	2
Sweden	1986	648	485	163	491	382	109	219	180	39	162	117	45	19	14	5
United Kingdom	1987	5,084	3,737	1,347	3,166	2,565	601	1,641	1,338	303	566	461	105	119	90	29
United States	1986	39,929	29,834	10,095	31,082	24,442	6,640	15,038	11,300	3,738	5,120	4,276	844	5,452	4,271	1,181
PERCENT																
Australia	1986	100.0	73.9	26.1	73.8	57.5	16.3	43.4	33.0	10.4	15.1	12.1	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.2
Canada	1986	100.0	75.3	24.7	76.2	60.8	15.4	37.5	29.0	8.5	19.8	16.7	3.2	2.9	1.8	1.1
Federal Republic of Germany	1987	100.0	73.5	26.5	68.7	53.7	15.0	40.5	31.8	8.7	17.4	14.0	3.4	1.9	.8	1.1
France	1986	100.0	73.6	26.4	70.0	54.5	15.4	40.4	31.3	9.2	12.3	9.6	2.7	1.3	.8	.4
Hungary	1987	100.0	73.2	26.8	65.6	52.4	13.2	25.5	21.6	3.8	22.1	15.8	6.3	1.6	1.0	.5
Italy	1985	100.0	75.5	24.5	63.1	51.8	11.2	39.0	32.1	6.9	5.4	4.3	1.0	2.9	2.4	.5
Israel	1986	100.0	69.1	30.9	57.5	42.8	14.7	25.8	19.6	6.2	10.6	6.4	4.1	4.6	3.6	1.0
Japan	1987	100.0	72.8	27.2	66.5	52.9	13.6	37.5	32.5	5.0	18.8	12.2	6.5	1.0	.5	.4
Mexico	1983	100.0	70.9	29.1	59.4	51.3	8.1	13.6	11.3	2.4	1.5	1.2	.4	14.4	13.2	1.1
Norway	1986	100.0	79.2	20.8	72.0	59.3	12.7	34.3	26.8	7.5	16.3	13.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	.4
Sweden	1986	100.0	74.8	25.2	75.8	59.0	16.8	33.8	27.8	6.0	25.0	18.1	6.9	2.9	2.2	.8
United Kingdom	1987	100.0	73.5	26.5	62.3	50.5	11.8	32.3	26.3	6.0	11.1	9.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	.6
United States	1986	100.0	74.7	25.3	77.8	61.2	16.6	37.7	28.3	9.4	12.8	10.7	2.1	13.7	10.7	3.0

Note: Total violent deaths include accidents of all types, suicide, homicide, and deaths classified as other violent deaths.

Source: World Health Organization, 1988, 1988 World Health Statistics Annual, Geneva, table 10.

TABLE 18.—SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATH RATES FOR YOUTH, AGES 15 TO 24 YEARS, BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Country	Year	Male			Female		
		Suicide	Homicide	Motor vehicle accidents	Suicide	Homicide	Motor vehicle accidents
Australia.....	1986	28.3	3.4	57.8	6.3	2.5	18.9
Canada.....	1986	26.9	2.5	46.9	5.3	.5	14.1
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1987	17.6	2.0	39.9	4.5	.7	11.5
France.....	1986	16.0	4.1	51.9	4.6	3.9	15.6
Hungary.....	1987	24.3	.6	33.3	10.3	.1	6.3
Israel.....	1986	6.6	4.0	20.2	4.5	1.1	6.8
Italy.....	1985	5.2	1.1	38.7	1.3	.2	8.6
Japan.....	1987	11.6	1.6	30.8	6.5	.6	4.9
Mexico.....	1983	3.4	39.3	33.4	1.1	34.0	7.1
Norway.....	1986	20.5	3.3	39.6	3.8	.6	11.6
Soviet Union.....	1986	NA	NA	25.6	NA	NA	5.8
Sweden.....	1986	19.5	2.3	30.0	7.9	.9	6.8
United Kingdom.....	1987	9.9	1.9	28.6	2.3	.6	6.8
United States.....	1986	21.7	21.7	57.3	4.4	6.1	19.4

NA—Data not available.

Source: World Health Organization, 1988, World Health Statistics Annual 1988, Geneva, table 10.

TABLE 19.—FOOD SUPPLY INDICATORS, BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1983-85

Region and country	Calories (number)	Protein (grams)	Fat (grams)	Calcium (milligrams)
World.....	2,666	68.2	64.2	454
Africa.....	2,278	56.4	45.6	380
Asia.....	2,437	58.7	40.9	315
Europe.....	3,390	97.6	136.7	895
Latin America.....	2,700	68.0	66.4	481
North America.....	3,632	103.4	166.1	859
Oceania.....	3,133	97.3	120.3	896
Soviet Union.....	3,403	98.3	99.2	725
Australia.....	3,343	96.4	137.3	1,003
Canada.....	3,443	94.2	155.7	858
China.....	2,564	60.2	38.0	222
Federal Republic of Germany.....	3,475	92.8	155.1	865
France.....	3,337	106.6	143.5	1,084
Hungary.....	3,522	95.0	140.0	692
India.....	2,161	52.3	35.7	408
Israel.....	3,049	101.5	109.6	854
Italy.....	3,486	104.7	140.4	947
Japan.....	2,894	85.6	81.5	502
Mexico.....	3,147	81.3	88.7	534
Norway.....	3,203	96.7	139.5	1,114
Sweden.....	3,053	92.7	131.9	1,196
United Kingdom.....	3,130	85.5	140.4	852
United States.....	3,652	104.4	167.2	860

Note: The quantities of food available relate to the quantities of food reaching the consumer but not necessarily to the amounts of food actually consumed, which may be lower than the quantity shown, depending on the extent of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, or thrown away. The figures shown do not give any indication of the differences that may exist in the diets of different population groups, e.g. different socioeconomic groups, ecological zones and geographical areas within a country, nor do they provide information on seasonal variations in the total food supply. They represent only the average supply for the population as a whole and do not indicate what is actually consumed by individuals.

Source: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 1987, 1986 FAO Production Yearbook, Rome, Vol. 40, tables 106-109.

TABLE 20.—PHYSICIANS AND PHYSICIANS PER 10,000 POPULATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES: SELECTED YEARS, 1981 to 1986

Country	Year	Physicians	Rate per 10,000 population
Australia.....	1986	36,610	22.9
Canada.....	1984	48,860	19.6
China.....	1986	926,603	9.1
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1984	153,895	25.6
France.....	1986	173,116	31.9
Hungary.....	1985	34,758	31.9
India.....	1984	297,228	3.9
Israel.....	1983	11,895	29.0
Italy.....	1986	245,116	42.4
Japan.....	1984	181,101	15.1
Norway.....	1984	9,176	22.2
Sweden.....	1985	21,596	26.4
Soviet Union.....	1985	1,170,000	42.1
United Kingdom.....	1981	92,172	16.4
United States.....	1984	501,200	21.4

Note: Data for China include doctors of traditional Chinese medicine. Data for Hungary and the Soviet Union include dentists.

Source: World Health Organization, 1988, 1988 World Health Statistics Annual, Geneva, tables 1-4.

TABLE 21.—TOTAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENT OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1970 to 1985

Country	Public expenditure on education as percent of GNP						Education expenditure as percent of total government expenditure					
	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Australia.....	4.2	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	13.3	14.8	14.8	13.6	13.2	12.8
Canada.....	8.9	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.0	24.1	17.8	17.3	NA	15.2	12.7
China.....	NA	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	NA	4.2	6.1	8.1	NA	NA
Federal Republic of Germany.....	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	9.2	10.7	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.2
France.....	4.9	5.2	5.1	6.0	6.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.5	NA	NA
Hungary.....	NA	4.1	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	9.6	4.2	5.2	6.6	6.4	6.4
India.....	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.6	10.7	8.6	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.4
Israel.....	5.5	6.7	8.0	8.1	10.2	NA	8.1	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.2	NA
Italy.....	4.0	3.9	NA	4.8	4.0	4.0	11.9	9.4	NA	9.6	9.8	9.1
Japan.....	3.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.1	20.4	22.4	19.6	18.7	18.1	17.9
Mexico.....	2.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	8.5	11.9	16.7	6.4	NA	16.2
Norway.....	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	15.5	14.7	13.8	12.9	12.8	13.6
Soviet Union.....	6.8	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	12.8	12.9	11.2	10.2	10.2	NA
Sweden.....	7.7	7.1	9.1	8.4	8.0	7.7	NA	13.4	14.1	12.5	12.2	12.6
United Kingdom.....	5.3	6.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	NA	14.1	14.3	13.9	11.5	11.3	NA
United States.....	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.7	NA	NA	19.4	18.1	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA—Data not available.

Note: France—Metropolitan France.

Italy—Data for 1984 and 1985 refer to expenditure by the Ministry of Education only.

Mexico—Data for 1980 and 1983 to 1985 refer to expenditure by the Ministry of Education (central government) only.

Soviet Union—Expenditure on education is calculated as percentage of net material product.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1985, Statistical Yearbook 1985, Paris, table 4.1; 1986, Statistical Yearbook 1986, Paris, table 4.1; and 1988, Statistical Yearbook 1988, Paris, table 4.1.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER AT THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LEVELS OF SCHOOLING, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1970 TO 1985

Country	First level						Second level						Third level					
	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Australia	28	23	21	NA	17	18	NA	15	13	NA	12	12	NA	14	15	17	16	16
Canada	23	20	NA	18	17	17	NA	18	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	20	21	22
China	33	29	27	25	25	22	21	18	16	17	17	NA	NA	3	5	4	5	5
Federal Republic of Germany	26	24	18	17	17	17	12	NA	14	14	13	13	NA	7	7	NA	8	NA
France	23	19	19	21	21	17	16	15	20	17	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18	16	15	15	15	15	21	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	7	7	7
India	41	42	43	42	42	NA	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
Israel	17	15	14	14	14	15	10	NA	6	6	6	7	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	22	19	16	14	14	NA	12	11	10	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	24	NA
Japan	26	26	25	25	24	24	18	17	17	17	18	18	12	12	11	10	10	10
Mexico	46	45	39	36	35	34	14	17	18	18	17	17	NA	12	12	11	NA	11
Norway	20	8	8	8	7	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	9	11	10
Soviet Union	17	17	17	17	17	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	14	NA	14	14
Sweden	20	20	NA	16	NA	NA	10	9	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	13	NA
United States	24	23	22	21	21	21	19	14	14	13	13	13	15	17	31	18	17	18

NA—Data not available.

Note: Australia—First level: Data for 1970 and the figures on teachers since 1975 include pre-primary classes, special education, upgraded and correspondence courses. Third level: Excluding part-time teachers.

Canada—First level: Beginning 1975, data refer to grades 1–6; previously to grades 1–8. For 1983 data on teachers include education preceding the first level. Third level: Data on students at "other third level institutions" in 1970 and 1980 and on teaching staff for all the years and for all institutions refer to full-time only.

China—Third level: Data refer to full-time education only. Beginning 1983, due to a new method of estimation, data are not comparable with those of previous years.

Federal Republic of Germany—First level and Second level: Beginning 1983, data are not comparable with those of previous years. Data on teachers from 1970 to 1984 refer to public education only. Second level: Data on teachers from 1980, refer to public education only; for 1975, data on teachers refer to full-time only. Third level: Total number of students overestimated due to some students enrolled at non-university institutions also enrolled at the universities. Beginning 1983, data on teaching staff refer to public universities only.

France—Second level: Data include full-time apprenticeship training. Third level: Including evening and correspondence courses.

Hungary—First level: From 1980, the data on teaching staff do not include primary classes attached to secondary schools. Third level: Data include intermediate and pre-university courses.

India—First level: From 1975, data on teaching staff exclude intermediate classes attached to primary schools. Second level: Data on teaching staff include intermediate classes attached to primary schools. Third level: In 1984, data exclude open university.

Japan—Third level: Including correspondence courses.

Norway—First level: Apart from 1970, data on teachers include the first stage of general education at the second level.

Soviet Union—First level: Data on teachers include general education at the second level. Third level: Including evening and correspondence courses.

Sweden—Second level: Beginning 1975 certain courses, previously classified as general education at the second level, are classified as third level education.

United States—First level: In 1970 data on teachers include education preceding the first level. Beginning 1975, data on pupils refer to grades 1 to 8; previously to grades 1 to 6 or 1 to 8 according to States. Data on teaching staff refer to kindergarten and "elementary" schools whose duration is six or eight grades, depending on the State. Second level: For 1970, data refer to grades VII to XII or IX to XII according to States; Third level: In 1980, data on teaching staff refer to full-time teachers only.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1985, Statistical Yearbook 1985, Paris, tables 3.4, 3.7, and 3.11; and 1986, Statistical Yearbook 1986, Paris, tables 3.4, 3.7, and 3.11; and 1988, Statistical Yearbook 1988, Paris, tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.7.

TABLE 23.—TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH POPULATION AND PERCENT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1987

[Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Country	Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
		Total population	Economically active		Total population	Economically active		Total population	Economically active	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Australia.....	15 to 24	2,693	1,852	68.8	1,364	996	73.0	1,329	856	64.4
Canada.....	15 to 24	4,058	2,809	69.2	2,062	1,486	72.1	1,996	1,323	66.3
Federal Republic of Germany.....	15 to 24	9,934	6,118	61.6	5,108	3,304	64.7	4,826	2,814	58.3
France.....	15 to 24	8,171	3,257	39.9	4,071	1,668	41.0	4,100	1,589	38.8
India.....	15 to 24	121,477	57,236	47.1	63,027	41,010	65.1	58,450	16,226	27.8
Israel.....	15 to 24	751	226	30.2	386	121	31.3	364	105	28.9
Italy.....	14 to 24	9,544	4,319	45.2	4,825	2,316	48.0	4,719	2,003	42.4
Japan.....	15 to 24	17,930	7,640	42.6	9,170	3,870	42.2	8,760	3,770	43.0
Norway.....	16 to 24	599	396	66.1	313	215	68.7	286	181	63.3
Sweden.....	16 to 24	1,066	707	66.3	546	361	66.1	520	346	66.5
United Kingdom.....	16 to 24	8,386	6,260	74.6	4,276	3,398	79.5	4,110	2,862	69.6
United States.....	16 to 24	34,713	22,964	66.2	17,515	11,949	68.2	17,196	11,015	64.1

Note: Data for India refer to 1981. Data for Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom refer to 1986.

Source: International Labour Office, 1988, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1988, Geneva, table 1; United Kingdom Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, 1989, Population Trends, No. 58, London, table 6; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1989, Washington, D.C., table 21.

TABLE 24.—YOUTH AND ADULT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1981

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Country, year, and age	Number				Percent			
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service
BOTH SEXES								
China 1982:								
15 to 24 years	165,340	123,898	25,997	15,445	100.0	74.9	15.7	9.3
25+ years	360,115	260,257	56,583	43,275	100.0	72.3	15.7	12.0
Hungary 1980:								
15 to 24 years	897	130	442	325	100.0	14.5	49.3	36.3
25+ years	4,148	810	1,771	1,567	100.0	19.5	42.7	37.8
Japan 1980:								
15 to 24 years	7,008	181	2,204	4,623	100.0	2.6	31.5	66.0
25+ years	48,742	5,930	16,882	25,930	100.0	12.2	34.6	53.2
Norway 1980:								
16 to 24 years	420	26	124	270	100.0	6.1	29.6	64.3
25+ years	1,605	139	475	990	100.0	8.7	29.6	61.7
United Kingdom 1981:								
16 to 24 years	4,404	93	1,630	2,681	100.0	2.1	37.0	60.9
25+ years	18,318	422	6,878	11,018	100.0	2.3	37.6	60.1
United States 1980:								
16 to 24 years	20,840	630	5,607	14,603	100.0	3.0	26.9	70.1
25+ years	76,800	2,284	24,449	50,067	100.0	3.0	31.8	65.2
MALE								
China 1982:								
15 to 24 years	86,426	54,877	18,011	13,538	100.0	63.5	20.8	15.7
25+ years	165,576	115,141	27,179	23,255	100.0	69.5	16.4	14.0
Hungary 1980:								
15 to 24 years	531	101	283	147	100.0	19.1	53.3	27.7
25+ years	2,318	499	1,085	735	100.0	21.5	46.8	31.7
Japan 1980:								
15 to 24 years	3,625	131	1,404	2,090	100.0	3.6	38.7	57.6
25+ years	30,991	3,076	12,109	15,807	100.0	9.9	39.1	51.0
Norway 1980:								
16 to 24 years	233	19	95	119	100.0	8.3	40.9	50.8
25+ years	955	94	387	475	100.0	9.9	40.5	49.7
United Kingdom 1981:								
16 to 24 years	2,415	80	1,143	1,193	100.0	3.3	47.3	49.4
25+ years	11,234	345	5,351	5,538	100.0	3.1	47.6	49.3
United States 1980:								
16 to 24 years	10,988	513	4,009	6,466	100.0	4.7	36.5	58.8
25+ years	45,016	1,878	18,215	24,923	100.0	4.2	40.5	55.4
FEMALE								
China 1982:								
15 to 24 years	72,790	52,756	12,709	7,325	100.0	72.5	17.5	10.1
25+ years	107,149	84,545	13,056	9,549	100.0	78.9	12.2	8.9
Hungary 1980:								
15 to 24 years	366	29	159	178	100.0	7.8	43.4	48.8
25+ years	1,830	311	686	833	100.0	17.0	37.5	45.5
Japan 1980:								
15 to 24 years	3,383	50	800	2,533	100.0	1.5	23.6	74.9
25+ years	17,750	2,854	4,773	10,123	100.0	16.1	26.9	57.0
Norway 1980:								
16 to 24 years	187	6	29	152	100.0	3.3	15.5	81.2
25+ years	649	45	89	516	100.0	6.9	13.7	79.4

TABLE 24.—YOUTH AND ADULT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.)

Country, year, and age	Number				Percent			
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service
United Kingdom 1981:								
16 to 24 years	1,989	13	488	1,488	100.0	.7	24.5	74.8
25+ years	7,084	77	1,527	5,480	100.0	1.1	21.6	77.4
United States 1980:								
16 to 24 years	9,851	117	1,598	8,137	100.0	1.2	16.2	82.6
25+ years	31,783	405	6,233	25,144	100.0	1.3	19.6	79.1

Note: Agr.—Agriculture; Ind.—Industry; Ser.—Service.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 25.—TOTAL AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1987

Sex and Country	(Population in thousands)							
	Economically active population		Unemployed population		Percent of economically active population unemployed		Youth unemployment as percent of total unemployed	
	Total	Youth	Total	Youth	Total	Youth	Total	Youth
BOTH SEXES								
Australia.....	7,675	1,852	602	270	7.8	14.6	44.9	
Canada.....	13,121	2,809	1,167	386	8.9	13.7	33.1	
Federal Republic of Germany.....	29,230	6,118	2,046	503	7.0	8.2	24.6	
Israel.....	1,494	226	90	35	6.0	15.5	38.9	
Italy.....	23,819	4,320	2,832	1,536	11.9	35.6	54.2	
Japan.....	60,840	7,650	1,730	400	2.8	5.2	23.1	
Norway.....	2,171	395	46	21	2.1	5.3	45.7	
Sweden.....	4,421	707	84	30	1.9	4.2	35.7	
United Kingdom.....	27,387	6,260	3,312	1,189	12.1	19.0	35.9	
United States.....	121,602	22,965	7,425	2,801	6.1	12.2	37.7	
MALE								
Australia.....	4,609	996	347	148	7.5	14.9	42.7	
Canada.....	7,427	1,486	634	221	8.5	14.9	34.9	
Federal Republic of Germany.....	17,692	3,304	1,040	232	5.9	7.0	22.3	
Israel.....	909	121	48	18	5.3	14.9	37.5	
Italy.....	15,150	2,316	1,228	691	8.1	29.8	56.3	
Japan.....	36,550	3,870	1,040	210	2.8	5.4	20.2	
Norway.....	1,209	215	21	9	1.7	4.2	42.9	
Sweden.....	2,300	361	44	14	1.9	4.4	36.4	
United Kingdom.....	15,887	3,398	2,267	728	14.3	21.4	32.1	
United States.....	67,784	11,949	4,101	1,511	6.1	12.6	36.8	
FEMALE								
Australia.....	3,066	856	255	123	8.3	14.4	48.2	
Canada.....	5,694	1,323	533	165	9.4	12.5	31.0	
Federal Republic of Germany.....	11,539	2,814	1,006	271	8.7	9.6	26.9	
Israel.....	586	105	43	17	7.3	16.2	39.5	
Italy.....	8,670	2,003	1,604	845	18.5	42.2	52.7	
Japan.....	24,290	3,770	690	190	2.8	5.0	27.5	
Norway.....	962	181	25	12	2.6	6.6	48.0	
Sweden.....	2,122	346	40	14	1.9	4.0	35.0	
United Kingdom.....	11,500	2,862	1,046	461	9.1	16.1	44.1	
United States.....	53,818	11,015	3,324	1,290	6.2	11.7	38.8	

Note: Data for United Kingdom and Federal Republic of Germany refer to 1986. Data for Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States refer to youth ages 16-24 years; data for Italy refer to youth ages 14-24 years; and data for all other countries refer to ages 15-24 years. Unemployment data for Italy include many persons who were not actively seeking work in the past 30 days. This definition results in comparatively higher estimates of the percent unemployed than for the other countries studied. The data included in this table are consistent with economically active and unemployment definitions used by the International Labor Office. The total unemployment level for Italy of 11.9 percent would be reduced to 7.9 percent if Italy's unemployment rate were obtained using the United States definition of unemployment.

Source: International Labour Office, 1988, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1988, Geneva, tables 1 and 9; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1989, Washington, D.C., table 1426.

TABLE 26.—MARITAL STATUS OF YOUNG ADULTS, AGES 20-24, BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1981

Country	Year	Percent single		Percent married		Percent separated or divorced	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Australia.....	1981	77.4	54.5	21.2	41.6	1.4	3.8
Canada.....	1981	71.9	51.1	27.8	48.0	.3	.8
China.....	1982	72.0	46.5	27.8	53.3	.2	.2
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1982	86.6	65.3	13.0	33.6	.3	1.0
France.....	1982	85.1	64.6	14.6	34.4	.3	.9
Hungary.....	1981	66.1	30.9	32.9	66.0	1.0	3.0
Israel.....	1980	77.9	45.3	22.1	54.7	NA	NA
Japan.....	1980	91.8	77.8	8.1	21.9	.1	.3
Mexico.....	1982	NA	53.0	NA	42.5	NA	4.1
Norway.....	1982	86.9	67.1	12.5	31.0	.5	1.8
Sweden.....	1981	95.0	84.8	4.7	14.2	.3	1.0
United Kingdom.....	1981	74.3	53.7	25.0	44.5	.6	1.7
United States.....	1980	68.2	51.2	29.5	44.4	2.2	4.2

NA—Data not available.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 since widowhood data are not shown. Percent single for Mexico includes 13 percent reported living in consensual unions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 27.—PERCENT OF YOUTH POPULATION NEVER MARRIED, BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1980 OR 1981

Country	Year	Ages 15 to 19		Ages 20 to 24	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Canada.....	1980	99.1	95.6	76.1	55.2
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1980	99.6	96.4	84.2	60.1
France.....	1980	99.6	95.4	74.3	51.4
Hungary.....	1981	98.2	85.7	66.1	30.9
Israel.....	1980	99.3	92.5	77.9	45.3
Japan.....	1980	99.6	99.0	91.8	77.8
Norway.....	1981	99.8	97.9	85.7	64.6
Sweden.....	1981	99.9	99.3	95.0	84.8
United Kingdom.....	1981	98.9	95.5	74.3	53.7
United States.....	1981	97.8	92.0	69.5	51.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base, and Youth Data Base.

TABLE 28.—MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE AND MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER AT FIRST BIRTH, SELECTED COUNTRIES: SELECTED YEARS, 1980 TO 1985

Country	Year	Median age at marriage		Year	Median age of mother at first birth
		Male	Female		
Australia.....	1981	25.0	23.0	1983	25.3
Canada.....	1981	25.0	22.0	1985	25.4
China.....	1982	24.5	22.2	NA	NA
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1982	28.0	24.0	NA	NA
France.....	1982	26.2	23.8	NA	NA
Hungary.....	1981	24.0	20.0	1985	22.4
India.....	1981	23.3	17.9	NA	NA
Israel.....	1980	25.3	21.8	NA	NA
Italy.....	NA	NA	NA	1981	24.6
Japan.....	1980	28.0	25.0	1985	26.6
Mexico.....	NA	NA	NA	1980	22.3
Sweden.....	NA	NA	NA	1985	25.8
United States.....	1982	25.0	23.0	1984	23.4

NA-Data not available.

Note: The median age at marriage is the age at which 50 percent of the population is married. Median age at marriage calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on reported distributions of persons by marital status. Median age of mother at first birth calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on age- and order-specific birth rates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base, and United Nations, 1985, Demographic Yearbook 1986, table 26.

TABLE 29.—AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FOR WOMEN AGES 15 TO 19 AND 20 TO 24 AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES: SELECTED YEARS, 1980 TO 1985

Country	Year	Births per 1,000 women		Total fertility rates (births per woman)
		Age-specific fertility rates 15 to 19	Age-specific fertility rates 20 to 24	
Australia.....	1985	22.4	94.0	1.9
Canada.....	1985	23.7	85.3	1.7
China.....	1981	15.3	182.1	2.6
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1984	9.0	62.1	1.3
France.....	1984	12.9	102.0	1.8
Hungary.....	1985	51.5	152.5	1.8
India.....	1980	93.1	259.9	4.7
Israel.....	1985	25.4	163.2	3.1
Italy.....	1981	18.0	93.4	1.5
Japan.....	1983	4.4	70.8	1.8
Mexico.....	1981	106.1	203.0	4.4
Norway.....	1984	19.2	93.9	1.7
Soviet Union.....	1985	44.0	196.0	2.5
Sweden.....	1985	11.0	81.8	1.7
United Kingdom.....	1985	29.5	94.5	1.8
United States.....	1984	50.9	107.3	1.8

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group. The total fertility rate is the average number of live births a woman would have if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research, International Data Base.

TABLE 30.—PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN, SELECTED COUNTRIES:
1960 TO 1986

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1986
Federal Republic of Germany.....	6.3	4.7	5.5	6.1	7.6	9.8
France.....	6.1	5.9	6.8	8.5	11.4	21.9
Italy.....	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	5.6
Sweden.....	11.3	13.8	18.4	32.4	39.7	48.4
United Kingdom.....	5.2	7.3	8.0	9.0	11.5	21.0
United States.....	5.3	7.7	10.7	14.2	18.4	23.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years, Statistical Abstract of the United States, Washington, D.C.; Statistical Office of the European Communities, 1989, Demographic Statistics, Luxembourg; and Statistics Sweden, various years, Statistical Abstract of Sweden, Stockholm.

TABLE 31.—FERTILITY, ABORTION AND PREGNANCY RATES FOR WOMEN AGES 15 TO 19, SELECTED
COUNTRIES: CIRCA 1983

(Rate per 1,000 women)

Country	Year	Age-specific fertility rate	Abortion rate	Pregnancy rate
Canada.....	1983	24.4	14.7	39.1
Hungary.....	1984	52.7	27.7	80.4
Japan.....	1983	4.3	6.2	10.5
Norway.....	1984	19.2	21.0	40.2
Sweden.....	1983	11.7	17.9	29.5
United Kingdom.....	1982	NA	NA	44.7
United States.....	1982	53.9	44.4	98.0

NA—Data not available.

Source: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1986, Adolescent Reproductive Behaviour: Evidence from Developed Countries, Vol. 1, Population Studies, No. 109, New York, tables 6 and A.2.

REFERENCES

- Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1976. **11 Million Teenagers: What Can Be Done About the Epidemic of Adolescent Pregnancies in the United States.** New York.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1982. **Australian Families**, by R.J. Cameron. Canberra.
- _____. 1984a. **Australia's Youth Population 1984: A Statistical Profile**, by R. J. Cameron. Canberra.
- _____. 1984b. **Social Indicators**. No. 4. Canberra.
- _____. 1987. **Tertiary Education Australia 1985**. Catalogue No. 4218.0. Canberra.
- _____. 1988. **Yearbook Australia 1988**. Canberra.
- Becker, Gary S. 1981. **A Treatise on the Family**. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Bumpass, Larry, James Sweet, et al. 1985. **A Design for a National Survey of Families and Households**. Final report No.1-HD-32840.
- Bumpass, Larry and Sara McLanahan. 1989. "Unmarried Motherhood: Recent Trends, Composition, and Black-White Differences." **Demography**. Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 279-285.
- Cherlin, Andrew J. 1981. **Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage**. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- _____. 1988. "The Weakening Link Between Marriage and the Care of Children." **Family Planning Perspectives**. Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 302-306.
- Christoffel, Katherine K. 1983. "Homicide in Childhood: A Public Health Problem in Need of Attention." **American Journal of Public Health**. Vol. 74, No. 1, pp. 68-70.

Council of Europe. 1972. **Accidents in Childhood as a Public Health Problem**, by W. von Freytag-Loringhoven, F. Ghezze, and P.O. Petersson. European Public Health Committee. Strasbourg.

_____. 1985. **Child Health Surveillance**. European Health Committee. Strasbourg.

_____. 1987. **Recent Demographic Developments in the Member States of the Council of Europe**. European Population Committee. Strasbourg.

El-Badry, M.A. 1970. "Higher Female Than Male Mortality in Some Countries of South Asia: A Digest." **The Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review**. Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 13-28.

France Institute National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. 1988. **Enquete sur l'emploi de 1988. Resultats detaillés**. Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic of, Statistisches Bundesamt. 1988. **Statistisches Jahrbuch 1988**. Wiesbaden.

Germany, Federal Republic of, Statistisches Bundesamt. 1989. **Unpublished tabulations**. Wiesbaden.

Goldfield, Norbert. 1984. "Trends in Adolescent Development in the People's Republic of China." **Social Science Medicine**. Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 21-26.

Gwatkin, Davidson R. 1980. "How Many Die? A Set of Demographic Estimates of the Annual Number of Infant and Child Deaths in the World." **American Journal of Public Health**. Vol. 70, No. 12, pp. 1286-1289.

Hagestad, Gunhild O. 1986. "The Aging Society as a Context for Family Life." **Daedalus**. Winter, pp. 119-136.

Hareven, Tamara K. 1977. "Family Time and Historical Time." **Daedalus**. Spring, pp. 57-70.

- _____. (ed.). 1978. *Transitions: The Family and the Life Course in Historical Perspective*. New York.
- Henslin, James M. (ed.). 1980. *Marriage and Family in a Changing Society*. New York.
- Hodge, Robert W. and Naohiro Ogawa. 1986. "Siblings and Family Size from Generation to Generation." Nihon University Population Research Institute Research Paper Series No. 29. Tokyo.
- Hofferth, Sandra L. 1985. "Updating Children's Life Course." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. February, pp. 93-115.
- Hofferth, Sandra L. and V. Jeffery Evans. 1986. "The State of the Child and the Debate over Resource Allocation in U.S." Paper presented to the Joint Seminar on Life Course, Family and Work. February 10-13. Oslo.
- Hutter, Mark. 1981. *The Changing Family: Comparative Perspectives*. New York.
- International Labour Office. Various Years. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Geneva.
- _____. 1986a. *Annotated Bibliography on Child Labour*. Geneva.
- _____. 1986b. *Child Labour: A Briefing Manual*. Geneva.
- _____. 1988. *Combating Child Labour*, edited by Assefa Bequele and Jo Boyden. Geneva.
- Italy Istituto Centrale di Statistica. 1988. *Annuario Statistico Italiano*. Rome.
- Japan Bureau of Statistics. 1984. *1980 Census of Population*. Vol.4, Part 1, Division 2. Tokyo.
- _____. 1989. *Japan Statistical Yearbook 1989*. Tokyo.

- Jolly, Richard and Giovanni A. Cornia (eds.). 1984. **The Impact of World Recession on Children.** Study prepared for the United Nations Children's Fund. New York.
- Jones, Elise F., et al. 1986. **Teenage Pregnancy in Industrialized Countries.** New Haven.
- Kamerman, Sheila B. and Alfred J. Kahn. 1987. "Mother-Only Families in Western Europe: Social Change, Social Problem and Societal Response." Paper prepared for the German Marshall Fund of the United States. Washington, D.C.
- Lye, Diane N. 1989. "Shifting Family Values and the Rise of Divorce in Developed Countries." Paper presented to the Population Association of America. April.
- Martin, Teresa Castro and Larry L. Bumpass. 1989. "Recent Trends in Marital Disruption." **Demography.** Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 37-51.
- McCarthy, James and Jane Menken. 1978. "Marriage, Remarriage, Marital Disruption and Age at First Birth." **Family Planning Perspectives.** Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 21-29.
- Miller, Arden C. 1987. **Maternal Health and Infant Survival.** National Center for Clinical Infant Programs. Washington, D.C.
- Moorman, Jeanne E. and Donald J. Hernandez. 1989. "Married-Couple Families With Step, Adopted, and Biological Children." **Demography.** Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 267-277.
- Nichols-Casebolt, Ann. 1986. "Single Parent Families in the United States." Paper prepared for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris.
- Nordic Council/Nordic Statistical Secretariat. 1984. **Level of Living and Inequality in the Nordic Countries.** Stockholm.
- O'Brien, Donough. 1981. "Are Infants and Children in Developed Countries Well Nourished?" **Infant and Child Feeding.** New York.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
1979. **Child and Family: Demographic Developments in the
OECD Countries.** Paris.

_____. 1980. "Social Change in OECD Countries 1950-
1980." **The OECD Observer.** No. 107, pp. 1-15.

_____. 1982. **The OECD List of Social Indicators.** Paris.

_____. 1984a. **The Changing Population Age Structure:
Demographic Trends to 2025.** Paris.

_____. 1984b. **Youth Employment in France: Recent
Strategies.** Paris.

_____. 1985a. **Measuring Health Care 1960-1983:
Expenditure, Costs and Performance.** Social Policy Studies
No. 2. Paris.

_____. 1985b. **New Policies for the Young.** Paris.

_____. 1986. **Living Conditions in OECD Countries: A
Compendium of Social Indicators.** Social Policy Studies No.
3. Paris.

_____. 1987a. **Adolescents and Comprehensive Schooling.**
Paris.

_____. 1987b. **Loose Parents: The Economic Challenge of
Changing Family Structures.** Papers presented to the
Conference of National Experts. December. Paris.

_____. 1987c. **OECD Employment Outlook.** Paris.

_____. 1988a. **Education in OECD Countries 1984-1985:
Comparative Statistics.** Paris.

_____. 1988b. "The OECD Social Data Bank." OECD
Working Party on Social Policy. MAS/WP1(88)05. Paris.

- Palmer, John L., Timothy Smeeding, and Barbara Boyle Torrey (eds.). 1988. *The Vulnerable*. Washington, D.C.
- Popenoe, David. 1988. *Disturbing the Nest: Family Change and Decline in Modern Societies*. New York.
- Population Information Program. 1985. "Youth in the 1980's: Social and Health Concerns." *Population Reports*. Series M, No. 9.
- Preston, Samuel H. 1984. "Children and the Elderly: Divergent Paths for America's Dependents." *Demography*. Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 435-457.
- Rasell, M. Edith, and Lawrence Mishel. 1989. "Shortchanging Education: How U.S. Spending on Grades K-12 Lags Behind Other Industrial Nations." *Economic Policy Institute Briefing Paper*. Washington, D.C.
- Rossi, Alice S. 1986. "Sex and Gender in an Aging Society." *Daedalus*. Winter, pp. 141-169.
- Richman, Harold A. and Matthew W. Stagner. 1986. "Children in an Aging Society: Treasured Resource of Forgotten Minority?" *Daedalus*. Winter, pp. 171-189.
- Sato, Paul A., James Chin, and Jonathan M. Mann. 1989. "Review of AIDS and HIV Infection: Global Epidemiology and Statistics." *AIDS*. Vol. 3, Supplement 1, pp. S301-S307.
- Schoen, Robert and William L. Urton. 1979. *Marital Status Life Tables for Sweden*. Urval No. 10. Stockholm.
- Short, Kathleen S. and Thesia I. Garner. 1988. "Living Arrangements of Young Adults Living Independently: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study." *Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper 29*. Luxembourg.
- Smeeding, Timothy and Barbara Boyle Torrey. 1988a. "Poor Children in Rich Countries." *Science*. Vol. 242, pp. 873-877.

- _____. 1988b. "Poor Children in Rich Countries." Paper presented to the Population Association of America. New Orleans.
- Smith, James P. 1989. "Children Among the Poor." *Demography*. Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 235-248.
- Statistical Office of the European Communities. 1988a. *Censuses of Population in the Community Countries 1981-82. Theme 3, Series C*. Luxembourg.
- _____. 1988b. *Europe in Figures*. Luxembourg.
- _____. 1989. *Demographic Statistics*. Luxembourg.
- Statistics Canada. 1984a. *Canada's Lone-Parent Families*. Ottawa.
- _____. 1984b. *Schooling in Canada*. Ottawa.
- _____. 1985. *Canadian Youth: Perspective on Their Health*, by Louise Lapierre and Helene Aylwin. Ottawa.
- _____. 1986. "Families: Diversity the New Norm," by Mary Anne Burke. *Canadian Social Trends*. Summer. Ottawa.
- _____. 1987a. "Age, Sex and Marital Status." *Population and Dwelling Characteristics*. The Nation. Ottawa.
- _____. 1987b. *Education in Canada: A Statistical Review for 1985-86*. Ottawa.
- _____. 1987c. "Families: Part I." *Population and Dwelling Characteristics*. The Nation. Ottawa.
- _____. 1987d. *Marriages and Divorces. Vital Statistics 1986*. Vol. II. Ottawa.
- _____. 1989a. *Canada's Youth: A Profile of Their 1986 Labour Market Experience*. Ottawa.

_____. 1989b. **Youth In Canada: Selected Highlights.** Ottawa.

_____. 1989c. Unpublished tabulations. Ottawa.

Statistics Sweden. Various Years. **Statistical Abstract of Sweden.** Stockholm.

Statistics Sweden. 1989. Personal communication.

Sweden National Central Bureau of Statistics. 1981. **Social Report on Inequality in Sweden: Distribution of Welfare at the End of the 1970's.** Living Conditions Report No. 27. Stockholm.

Thornton, Arland and Deborah Freedman. 1983. "The Changing American Family." **Population Bulletin.** Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 1-44.

Torrey, Barbara Boyle. 1989. "Public Benefits and Private Poverty." Paper presented to the OECD Working Group on Social Policy. March. Paris.

Uhlenberg, Peter and David Eggebeen. 1982. "The Declining Well-Being of American Adolescents." **The Public Interest.** Vol. 82, pp. 25-38.

United Kingdom Central Statistical Office. 1989a. **Annual Abstract of Statistics.** London.

_____. 1989b. **General Household Survey 1987.** London.

_____. 1989c. **Social Trends.** No. 19. London.

United Kingdom Department of Health and Social Security. 1986. **Low Income Families - 1983.** London.

United Nations. Various Years. **Population and Vital Statistics Report.** Series A. New York.

_____. 1985. **Statistical Indicators on Youth.** ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Y/1. New York.

_____. 1986. **The Situation of Youth in the 1980s and Prospects and Challenges for the Year 2000.** ST/ESA/186. New York.

United Nations Children's Fund. 1984. **Statistics On Children In UNICEF Countries.** New York.

_____. 1987a. **Statistical Review of the Situation of Children in the World,** by Leo Goldstone. New York.

_____. 1987b. **Statistics on Children in UNICEF Assisted Countries.** New York.

_____. 1987c. **The State of the World's Children: A Statistical Picture.** New York.

_____. 1988a. **Statistics on Children in UNICEF Assisted Countries.** New York.

_____. 1988b. **The State of the World's Children 1988.** New York.

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. 1984. **Fertility and Family.** ST/ESA/SER.A/88. New York.

_____. 1986. **Selected Demographic and Social Characteristics of the World's Children and Youth.** ST/ESA/SER.R/60. New York.

_____. 1988a. **Adolescent Reproductive Behaviour: An Annotated Bibliography.** New York.

_____. 1988b. **Adolescent Reproductive Behaviour: Evidence From Developed Countries.** Vol. 1. New York.

- _____. 1988c. **Mortality of Children Under Age 5: World Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025.** ST/ESA/SER.A/105. New York.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Various Years. **Statistical Yearbook.** Paris.
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Various Years. **FAO Production Yearbook.** Rome.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. Various Years. **Statistical Abstract of the United States.** Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1973. **The Methods and Materials of Demography,** by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates. Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1982. **Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1980.** Current Population Reports. Series P-23, No. 114. Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1985. **Women of the World: A Chartbook for Developing Regions.** Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1987. **Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1987 (Advance Report).** Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 417. Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1988a. **Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988.** Advance Report. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 432. Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1988b. **Who's Helping Out? Household Economic Studies.** Series P.70, No. 13. Washington, D.C.
- _____. 1989a. **Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988.** Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 433. Washington, D.C.

_____. 1989b. **Household and Family Characteristics: March 1988. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 437.** Washington, D.C.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research. 1989a. **HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.** Washington, D.C.

_____. 1989b. **International Data Base.** Washington, D.C.

_____. 1989c. **Youth Data Base.** Washington, D.C.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1978. **International Comparisons of Unemployment**, by Constance Sorrentino. Bulletin 1979. Washington, D.C.

_____. 1980. "Child Care and Family Benefits in Six Industrialized Countries," by Sheila B. Kamerman. **Monthly Labor Review.** Vol. 103, No. 11. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Center for Disease Control. 1989. **Telephone communication.**

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. 1983. **A Growing Crisis. Disadvantaged Women and Their Children.** Publication 78. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement. 1988. **Youth Indicators 1988. Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth.** Washington, D.C.

U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. 1988. "Children and Families: Public Policies and Outcomes, A Fact Sheet of International Comparisons." Washington, D.C.

_____. 1989. **U.S. Children and their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1989.** Washington, D.C.

U.S. National Center for Education Statistics. 1978. **Indicators of Youth Unemployment and Education in Industrialized Nations**, by Selma J. Mushkin and Ann M. Jung. Washington, D.C.

U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. 1985. **Proceedings of the International Collaborative Effort on Perinatal and Infant Mortality.** Vol. 1. Hyattsville, Maryland.

_____. 1986. **Health and Prevention Profile, United States 1986.** Publication No. 87-1232. Hyattsville, Maryland.

_____. 1988. **Proceedings of the International Collaborative Effort on Perinatal and Infant Mortality.** Vol. 2. Hyattsville, Maryland.

_____. 1989. **Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1986. Monthly Vital Statistics Report.** Vol. 38, No.2, Supplement. Hyattsville, Maryland.

U.S. Social Security Administration. 1987. **Social Security Programs Throughout the World.** Research Report No. 61. Washington, D.C.

Visaria, Leela. 1986. "Demography of the Indian Youth." Gujarat Institute of Area Planning Working Paper No. 4. Ahmedabad, India.

Visaria, Pravin. 1986. "Unemployment Among the Indian Youth: A Review of its Level, Causes, and Consequences." Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, Working Paper No. 5. Ahmedabad, India.

Westoff, Charles F., Gerard Calot and Andrew D. Foster. 1983. "Teenage Fertility in Developed Nations: 1971-1980." **Family Planning Perspectives.** Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 105.

Westoff, Charles F. 1988. "Unintended Pregnancy in America and Abroad." **Family Planning Perspectives.** Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 254-261.

Wilson, Margo, Martin Daly, and Suzanne J. Weghorst. 1980. "Household Composition and the Risk of Child Abuse and Neglect." **Journal of Biosocial Science.** Vol. 12, pp. 333-340.

World Health Organization. Various Years. World Health Statistics Annual. Geneva.

_____. 1986. Young People's Health: A Challenge for Society. Technical Report Series 731. Geneva.

World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on AIDS. 1989. "AIDS Surveillance in Europe." Quarterly Report No. 22. Paris.

Zill, Nicholas, James L. Peterson, and Kristin A. Moore. 1984. "Improving National Statistics on Children, Youth, and Families." A Report on Recommendations Made at the Interagency Conference on Child and Family Statistics, Washington, D.C. September.

Children's Well-Being:
An International Comparison
Republican Additional Views

While nearly any opportunity to reexamine the status of our children is worth the effort, we strongly caution that the underlying assumptions and constraints of this particular Report limit its value. The entire Report would collapse under its own weight if one concludes that valid comparisons cannot be made. That result is not the intention of these additional views. However, our "warning label" would be that this Report should be seen as an invitation to elicit questions rather than provide answers and nothing more.

Even after checking and rechecking to make certain that definitions are identical (which they are not: "children" varies from age 15 in Sweden to 24 in Canada) and that data collection is reliable, an extremely audacious claim (for example, data from Great Britain excludes strife-torn Northern Ireland), we must still determine whether it is valid to make equal comparisons among nations with diverse demographic and socioeconomic populations whose cultures have been further shaped by different histories. Research is valid only when the subjects under study are similar. Can we accurately compare the ethnically diverse United States with a population of 250 million people to Sweden, which has a homogeneous population of 8.3 million people? When sociologists hesitate to compare rural Iowa to inner city New York, can we legitimately make meaningful comparisons between nations?

We also warn that it is exceedingly

difficult, and perhaps impossible, to use this Report to make any value judgments. How do we measure the value of bringing disabled children into the school and community? The value of trying to mend families which have been broken by drugs and violence? The value of technology we have created and use to keep newborns alive? The value of the individual rather than the state to choose his or her own career? The value of protecting individual rights, regardless of race, religion, heritage, or income? How do we measure the value of seeking to bring all members into a common, just society?

It will be almost irresistible for some to make snappy conclusions which make good press but poor policy. The Report cannot be used as evidence to "prove" that a "new" child policy agenda is needed to provide a package of universal health, income security, education, and social services benefits for all children. It cannot be used to prove that, as far as children are concerned, the United States is a third world country.

The Report does, however, add further evidence to show that we cannot separate what is happening to children from what is happening within their families. Perhaps the single most important statistic in the Report is Figure 12, which shows that the United States has the highest proportion of single-parent families. While 22.9 percent of family households in the United States are headed by a single parent, less than 6 percent of households in Japan are headed by a single parent. This factor has widespread implications for many indicators including poverty, infant mortality rates, teenage pregnancy rates, abortions, out-of-wedlock births, and even educational achievement. We cannot reasonably examine any of these indicators in isolation without returning to this critical element.

In the Foreword to this Report, we noted that it may raise more questions than answers. In our review, one of the most important questions which we found unanswered regarding many of the findings is, "what happens if you control for children living in single-parent families?" Even indicators such as youth violence should be considered in the context of single-parenthood, since the male homicide rate is certainly tied to a culture without fathers. Here are some examples of the types of additional questions which should be probed in general:

1. Does the indicator have a clear policy implication? For example, Figure 25 shows that the United States has the highest percentage of infant deaths occurring on the first day of life. What this actually shows is not this country's shortcomings, but rather that the U. S. is better at saving critically ill infants. Those babies who died on the first day here would not have been saved in the other countries, either. While this is interesting, there does not appear to be any direct or immediate policy implication.

2. Are we measuring the most important indicator? According to Figure 36, Japan spends less of its GNP on education than does the United States. Figure 37 shows that Japan has more pupils per teacher at the first level of education, but a higher ratio at the third level. Are either of these as important as per-student expenditures as a part of GNP or some other measure in determining student outcomes?

3. What will be the impact of the aging populations in Europe and North America? As Figures 3-7 show, there are critical demographic shifts. How will these affect future demand for consumer goods, labor

supplies, services, military capabilities, etc.?

4. Do these figures really tell us anything meaningful about the world around us? Consider that according to Figure 31, the suicide rate for young men in the United States is higher than in France, Japan, Sweden, and West Germany. But the suicide rate for males of all ages is lower in the U. S. than in all of these countries. So what does this portend for any policy debate?

5. Is a particular figure logical, or does it overreach in an underlying attempt to paint a worse picture? Figure 30 combines accidents with suicide, homicide, and other violence to foster a conclusion that nearly 80 percent of youthful deaths in the United States are violence-related. First, this forces us to accept that "accidents" are violence. We should obviously expect more deaths by accident in our country simply because automobile fatalities are included, and there are more automobiles per person in the U. S. than in other countries. Second, this does not compare youth deaths to any other age or provide for trends over time. The provisional death rate for American youth age 15-24 is 101.6 per 100,000 people. Only for children 1-4 and 5-14 is the death rate lower. A country's death rate controlled for demographic variables would probably be a more meaningful measure.

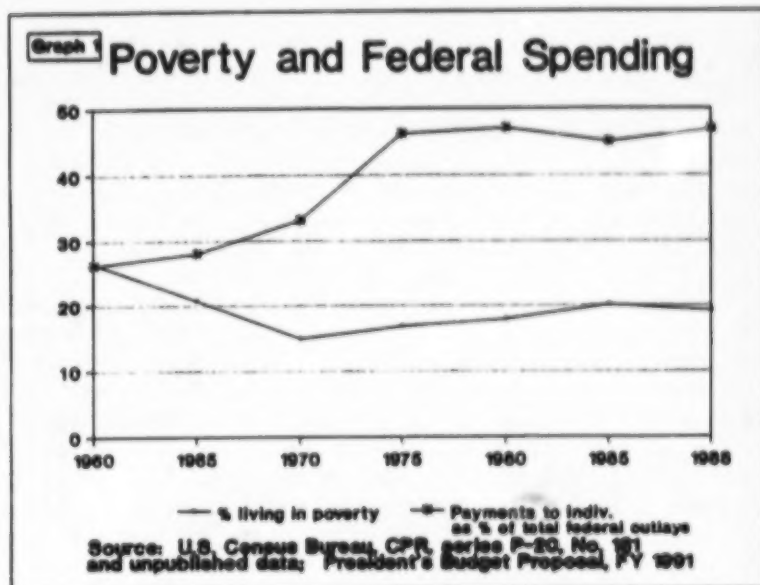
Intentionally or unintentionally, any interpretation of this information which creates the perception that Washington need only pass some law to bring about sweeping changes for impoverished children reveals a misunderstanding about the influence of national policies. Such an interpretation masks the importance of behavior. Is Japan's success in achieving a low infant mortality rate attributable to a government assistance

program, or to a culture in which the teen pregnancy rate is only 10 per 1,000 women compared to 98 per 1,000 women in the United States? Given the proven importance of family stability to a child's well-being, consider that the divorce rate is 5.4 per 1,000 married women in Japan compared to 21.2 in the United States.

The Report points out that poverty among single-parent families is an international experience (see Figure 19). With the exception of Sweden, the poverty rate of children living in single parent families is at least three times higher than that of children living in all family types. Thus, the United States has more children living in poverty because it has more children living in single-parent families. Consider again that 22.9 percent of U.S. families are headed by a single parent. In 1951, the out-of-wedlock birth rate among whites was 1.6 percent; by 1986 it had reached 15.7 percent. Among blacks, the out-of-wedlock birth rate was 61.2 percent. Which anti-child policy caused this to happen? Which anti-child policy has given us the highest rate of divorce among these countries?

Can child poverty be eliminated by increases in government spending? When we juxtapose this Report with the Committee's two other major reports, U. S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1989, and Federal Programs Affecting Children and Their Families, 1990, we must also realize that despite the federal commitment to children in the United States, represented by more than 125 different programs, there are still alarming numbers of children living in poverty. We are confronted with the reality that while Federal policies have not caused poverty, our programs have demonstrated little effectiveness as means to eliminate poverty.

As Graph 1 below shows, the percentage of children in the United States living below the poverty line dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1970, before many of these programs were implemented on a nationwide basis and before some were even created.



Yet, as payments to individuals grew as a percentage of the federal budget, history shows a disturbing 15-year rise in the percentage of children in poverty until 1985.

Further clarification of Federal spending in Graph 1 is required. First, payments to individuals includes all persons, regardless of age or income. Second, although payments to individuals declined as a percentage of the budget from 1980 to 1985, they nevertheless increased while the budget expanded.

Table 1 shows the growth in federal payments to individuals in constant dollars and as a percentage of the gross national product from 1960 to 1990.

Table 1

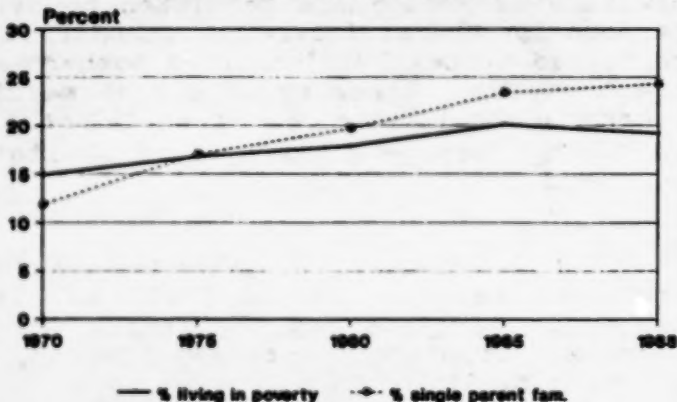
**U. S. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR
INDIVIDUALS 1960-1990**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Billions of Constant Dollars</u>	<u>Percent of GNP</u>
1960	\$ 73.2	4.8%
1965	\$ 92.7	4.9%
1970	\$152.2	6.5%
1975	\$265.8	10.1%
1980	\$324.7	10.4%
1985	\$380.0	10.8%
1990 (est.)	\$426.7	10.5%

As Graph 2 shows, the rise in the percentage of children in poverty coincides with the increase in single-parent families.

Graph 2

**Poverty and Single Parents
Related Children Under 18**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPR, series P-20, No. 161 and unpublished data

Between 1970 and 1988, the number of single-parent families in the United States more than doubled from 3.8 million to 9.4 million.¹ Children who live in single-parent families are four times more likely to be in poverty as children who live with both parents. As the percentage of children in poverty rose between 1970 and 1985, so too did Federal expenditures. In one dimension, the system "worked" as designed to respond to need. Expenditures rose to alleviate the hardships of poverty. But it also glaringly points out that programs were not preventive. Government could not keep up with the principle causes of child poverty in the United States and the other developed countries today--the malformation and dissolution of families. We are not aware of any public policy initiative which will immediately result in a change in behavior to reverse this trend. We find that government can do little to protect individuals from the consequences of personal behavior.

Family life is also a critical predictor of child health status. For example, the Institute of Medicine's Committee to Study Outreach for Prenatal Care has found that in the United States, "[U]nmarried mothers are more than three times as likely as married mothers to obtain late or no prenatal care."² Even among teenage mothers, marital status is important:

¹U. S. Bureau of Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 162, Studies in Marriage and the Family, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1989. p. 14.

²Sarah S. Brown, Prenatal Care, Reaching Mothers, Reaching Infants. National Academy Press. Washington, D. C.: 1988. p. 37.

With regard to the relationship among marital status, age, and use of prenatal care, Ventura and Hendershot analyzed 1980 National Natality Survey data and found that 'teenage mothers began prenatal care earlier if they were married at conception than if they were not ... and those who were married after conception but before delivery began prenatal care earlier than those who were not married at the time of delivery. The differences [were] substantial.'³

Prenatal care is, of course, a key variable in infant mortality rates. Marital status is also important to meeting the child's health care needs throughout life. Children living with only one parent are twice as likely to be without health insurance as children in two-parent families. Thus, we find that good child policies begin with the family.

Some will no doubt misinterpret this Report as an argument to adopt a universal approach to subsidize all children, regardless of need. We believe that Federal assistance programs should give priority to the poor by targeting resources. We can and should, however, learn from others' experience in the manner in which services are provided. For example, there are lessons regarding the public health service delivery system for those who are poor. All of the developed countries offer similar low-cost, preventive health services. But we have constructed a complex, fragmented, piecemeal system in the United States which virtually guarantees that there will be gaps in the maternal and child health care delivery system. Reductions in infant mortality can

³Brown. p. 38.

be achieved by making the existing services easier to use by consolidating programs into a single setting.

We indeed live in a global village. But we cannot assume that the lives of children can be independently graphed and interpreted without regard to the basic unit of the village--the family. Therefore, it would be a mistake to attempt to formulate public policy by isolating the child from his or her family.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPARED DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

As the following sketches show, the developed nations analyzed in this report all have populations not only considerably smaller, but far more homogeneous than the United States, with the exception of the Soviet Union. None of the Western European nations must deal with the special health and social welfare requirements of disadvantaged minorities, immigrants, refugees, or illegal aliens to any degree even remotely comparable to the United States. Indeed, other Western countries have in force much stricter laws to limit immigration and citizenship by ethnic or minority groups. Neither do the other countries have the extensive cultural diversity--which may influence health outcomes--as does the United States.

The validity of attempts to make direct, unqualified comparisons on a country-to-country basis is therefore, in our opinion, certainly subject to question.

AUSTRALIA: Australia's population is 95% descended from ethnic stock of the British Isles (English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh). One-fourth of its people have immigrated since World War II; of these, half were from Great Britain and the rest from mainland

Europe (Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia). Twenty per cent of all Australians were born elsewhere. Of the remaining 5% of the population, 3% is of "other European" stock, 1.5% are Aborigines, 0.5% are Asians, mainly Chinese.

CANADA: The population is 91% descended from Caucasian Europeans (40% British, 26% French, 25% from elsewhere in Europe - - Germans 4%, Italians 3%, Ukrainians 2%, etc.). Asians account for 7% of the population; they are chiefly Chinese, Indians, and West Indians. Eskimos (Inuit) and North American Indians comprise 2%. Non-immigrant blacks equal less than 1%.

FRANCE: The population of continental France (excluding overseas departments) is 93% French (including Basques and Bretons). The remaining 7% are primarily immigrants from former North African or Asian colonies (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Indochina) and from the Mediterranean basin (Turks, Italians, the Iberian Peninsula).

GERMANY: The population is approximately 94% ethnic German. East Germany claims its population is 99.5% ethnically German. There is a fractional minority, mainly in the East, of a subgroup of Slavic origin known as the Sorbs. The other 6% of Germany's population is mostly comprised of immigrants and so-called "guest workers" from Turkey, the Middle East, southern Europe, and Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN: The population of Great Britain totals approximately 57 million, of which some 1 million (1.75%) are ethnic immigrants. Most of these are from Commonwealth countries such as India/Pakistan/Sri Lanka, Africa (Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, etc.) and the West Indies (Jamaica, Trinidad, etc.). There are smatterings from virtually every ethnic group

in Europe and from other lands once belonging to the British Empire.

HUNGARY: The Hungarian population is 95% Magyars (i.e., ethnic Hungarians). The remaining 5% is split among (in order) Gypsies, Germans, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, and Romanians.

ITALY: Italy's population is 98% Italian. The remainder consists of German, French and Slovenian enclaves. There are small groups of immigrants and refugees from former Italian colonies (Libya, Eritrea, Somalia) and the Aegean islands.

JAPAN: Of its nearly 124 million inhabitants, Japan has 1,760,000 who are not ethnically Japanese: 675,000 Koreans, 70,000 Chinese, and 15,000 Ainu. There are 1.7 million residents of the Ryukyu Islands, which includes Okinawa, considered Japanese in custom and by tradition. There is an underclass, called "bukamarin," of approximately 1.1 million who are ethnically Japanese but are historically discriminated against. They perform the menial and distasteful tasks in Japanese society and under Buddhist theology are deemed "unclean" by virtue of their roles. They have traditionally been segregated into urban ghettos or distinct rural villages in the provinces.

NORWAY: Norway's population of 4 million is virtually homogeneous. It includes about 20,000 Lapps (believed to be partly descended from Mongols) and 10,000 Finns, who are Ural-Ugric, not Scandinavian.

SOVIET UNION: The Soviet Census officially recognizes more than 90 different nationalities. The USSR's republics and other chief civil divisions are set up by linguistic and ethnic groups (e.g., Armenia,

Byelorussia, etc.). Slavs constitute 70% of the total population; of these, 51% are Russians and the second largest Slavic group is Ukrainian. Among non-Slavs, Turkic peoples are the largest minority.

SWEDEN: Like Norway, Sweden's population is practically homogeneous. Its 8.3 million people include about 17,000 Lapps and trace amounts of Finns, Balts, Germans and other Northern Europeans. There are fractional numbers of immigrants and aliens from Turkey and Southern Europe (mainly Slavs).

UNITED STATES: The U.S. population is approximately 76% non-Hispanic whites, 12% blacks, 7% Hispanic, 1.5% Asian, and .05% American Indian/Aleut/Inuit. Some 3% of the population is deemed assignable to "other" ethnic or minority groups. Unlike other developed nations, the U.S. has attracted a disproportionate share of immigrants and refugees and also faces unique problems coping with illegal aliens.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia, 1990; Background Notes country reports series, State Dept. Bureau of Public Affairs; Europa World Year Book, 1989; the Academic American Encyclopedia, 1986.

(Signed)

THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.
Ranking Minority Member
FRANK R. WOLF
BARBARA VUCANOVICH
RON PACKARD
J. DENNIS HASTERT
CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY
CURT WELDON
LAMAR S. SMITH
PETER SMITH
JAMES T. WALSH
RONALD K. MACHTLEY
TOMMY F. ROBINSON